# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 88 | PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1867. | DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

## THE SCAFFOLD.

### Execution of Albert Teufel at Doylestown.

### Dying Statement of the Culprit.

### His Terrible Crimes.

### Remarkable Records of Robberies.

### The Final Scene.

### Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., April 18.—The occasion of the execution, to-day, of Albert Teufel is the cause of an unwonted excitement in this usually quiet and monotonous borough. With the deportment of the prisoner, and the arrangements for the execution up to the morning of yesterday, the readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH are already sufficiently familiar.

**The Prisoner Yesterday** demeaned himself in a manner corresponding with his actions from the commencement of his confinement in this place. The element of moral sensibility seemed utterly wanting in him, his conversation leading one to the belief that human life was considered no more sacred or consequential than any mere animal existence.

During the day he completed the additional sketch of his life on which he has been engaged for some days past, and having sealed it carefully, endorsed it with the names of Sheriff Corcoran and Mr. Watson, one of his counsel during the recent trial, with the injunction that it is not to be opened until a week after the execution. It is not probable that he has made a full confession of his guilt in this statement, as he still persisted at the time in asserting his innocence.

During the day he received several visitors. Among these were Father George, Kate Hunter, and Christian Teufel. The first was twice in the cell alone with the doomed man, whom he succeeded in engaging in somewhat serious conversation. On leaving, Father George expressed the belief that he had made some impression, however slight it might be.

At 11 o'clock Kate Hunter, Teufel's former mistress, arrived, accompanied by a young gentleman who was gotten up in the most elaborate and artistic style. The lady herself, who can lay claim to ordinarily good looks, but not to positive beauty, was likewise attired in a fashionable but tasteful manner. On arriving at the prison the Sheriff insisted on seeing everything that she desired or intended to present to the prisoner; but being assured that she had no intention of giving him anything whatever, she was admitted to the cell. The meeting between the two was cordial and friendly, but there were no apparent demonstrations of affection or emotion of any kind on the part of either. In the afternoon she returned again to the city. The meeting between the father and son was somewhat less painful than on the last previous occasion, when the latter accused the former of being the guilty party in the murder of Wiley.

When not busy with his visitors Teufel passed his time in a characteristic manner, but was once aroused from his indifference to his fate by the noise made by a mechanic, in connection with the scaffold. He then expressed an earnest desire to see the instrument of death, and was quite out of sorts because the privilege was denied him.

### The Prisoner's Statement Last Evening.

During the evening he again received numerous visitors. A number of the representatives of the press waited upon him, and were received in his peculiar manner. He appeared to be in a talking mood, and at a repeated request, made what might be styled a "statement," were it not the case that but little reliance, or none at all, could be placed upon it. In many points the story he then told coincided with the one made three weeks ago to the District Attorney, an abstract of which was published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of yesterday afternoon. But in some respects the two statements were at variance. He again acknowledged to having been a reckless character from early boyhood, but claimed entire innocence of the crime of which he was convicted. He persisted still in saying that Christian Teufel was not his father. For a few months he was at Wood's school, on Twenty-third street, between Lombard and Pine. He also attended at one time a Sunday School at Nineteenth and Market streets. At the age of eleven, he went to boating on the Lehigh and Delaware, Raritan, and Morris Canals, remaining steadily at one employment but a short time, when he would go off on a "bust." He had been engaged in plenty of rows and robberies in Philadelphia, New York, and elsewhere, the truth about which would be made public in due time. He "could" relate a few of these; and, after some little persuasion, he "did" relate a few, to this effect:—In 1862 or 1863, while on the Marie Forsyth, on the Mississippi, he drugged the clerk and robbed the office of $15,000. At another time, he was engaged indirectly in the robbery of one of the safes of the Adams Express Company, realizing therefrom about $18,000; but of this amount he was forced to destroy $16,000, which were in bonds. Three of the direct parties in this affair have been arrested, but another is still at large.

When engaged in his thieving, Teufel said he generally operated alone, or he "would have been shoved up long ago." He was never seen by the detectives in company with rogues, and always went into business of some kind on arriving at a new place, in order to avert suspicion. Two years ago he found himself in St. Joseph, Mo., in possession of $200,000, part of which he had obtained in a business way, but most of it from illegitimate sources. With this he embarked, in company with one John Green, in a special train for Pike's Peak, and lost the whole of it, as well as came near losing his head.

When pressed upon the subject of the murder, he said that he thought the boy Rick must have had something to do with it, but made no mention of his father. He said he was reluctant to accuse any one, when he did not see the affair, and therefore could not be certain. He added that whoever did commit the deed, displayed great "weakness" in stuffing the mouth with rags and tightening a rope about the neck, after the man's brains had been beaten out—a thing which he surely would not have done if he had been guilty of it. He persisted in saying that he had never killed a man, although he confessed that he had once held a person by the name of Wagner under the water so long that he almost died. This man was particularly obnoxious to him, by reason of being "mean and dirty." Referring to the army, he stated that he was in and out of it all the time during the war, deserting and enlisting again.

### The Prisoner's Alleged Alibi.

Teufel stated that he did not prove an alibi at his trial, because he was not permitted to do so. He afterwards communicated to your correspondent the points which he wished to sustain, and which showed his innocence. On Thursday, two days before the murder, he went to Trenton to look at some mules, intending to purchase them, if they could be obtained cheaply, and not intending to object if any of them "should happen to follow him." While there, he saw Wiley, and went to the boat of the latter. Wiley wished him to go and make a "big haul" with him; but he declined, having other business. He returned to Philadelphia on Thursday, went to New York on Friday, and again returning on Saturday, met Oscar Burnell, one of the friendly witnesses who could not be discovered at Robbins' hotel, on Sansom street, between Seventh and Eighth. On Saturday, at dusk, by appointment, he met Burnell at Fourth and Buttonwood streets, and received from him a stolen team, which he had promised to deliver at Stony Point, in this county, to one John Cassiday. This he accomplished, putting Cassiday in the way of escaping to Bethlehem with the booty. He then went to Quakertown, where he arrived at five o'clock on Sunday morning, and after breakfast proceeded to Philadelphia. While Teufel was conversing, he made frequent reference to a vulgar song which he composed about a month ago, entitled "Hanging on Suspicion," to the air of "Way up in New Jersey," and which has been printed for circulation.

Later in the evening, the father and uncle of the prisoner visited him in his cell, accompanied by Father George of Doylestown, and Father Kupfernagel of Haycock, the last two intending to remain with him during the night.

**The Arrangements for the Execution** were progressing meanwhile. The scaffold on which Probst and nine other guilty wretches had met their fate, was all in readiness for its next victim. Sheriff Corcoran had also made his selection of attendants on the execution, consisting of the following:—

Sheriff's Jury—Ex-Sheriffs James M. Wilkinson, Charles Fellman, Joseph Ely, and Samuel Danagh; and Messrs. Mathew Sheridan, James Williams, T. D. Rhinenardt, Paul Applebauch, Noah Shull, Edwin Nicholson, William B. Smith, and Jonathan Walton.

Physicians—Drs. Swartzlander and McCoy, of Doylestown; Dr. Nightingale, of Flemington, N. J.; Dr. Stavely, of Lahaska; and Dr. Linderman, of Quakertown.

## TEUFEL ATTEMPTS TO POISON HIMSELF.

### He Takes a Dose of Strychnine.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

### Teufel Takes Leave of His Father.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., April 18.—About half-past 10 last evening, the priests left the cell of the prisoner, but his father and uncle remained until 2 in the morning. Teufel received his father in quite a friendly manner, kissing him affectionately at parting, but when the old man turned to him again to take another leave, he pushed him away with an exclamation of dissatisfaction. About three o'clock the prisoner went to sleep—a watch being kept at the cell door.

### Teufel Attempts Suicide.

At 5 o'clock Teufel awakened in violent convulsions. His whole frame quivered and shook in the most frightful manner, one man being unable to keep him quiet. These fearful convulsions continued for several hours, although the physicians succeeded about 7 o'clock in affording him some relief. Previous to this, however, his body at one time grew rigid, his face being discolored, his mouth wide open, and his eyes rolled back. At this time his pulse was quite low, and by many of the attendants it was supposed that he was already dead. The emetics administered by the physicians then began to have some effect, and for some time Teufel vomited freely and violently. All the symptoms went to show that he had taken a dose of strychnine, which he must have obtained from some of the friends who visited him last evening. The relief was only temporary. His consciousness was restored, but it was still necessary for one man to hold his knees in place, while another kept one hand heavily on his chest. Every now and then the frame of the wretched man would again quiver, and he would complain bitterly of the inattention of the physicians, whom he accused of experimenting upon him. He also gave frequent utterance to an oath, and altogether presented, as he lay stretched upon his couch, a shocking and almost sickening spectacle. About 9 o'clock he had become so much easier that he was able to smoke, when he called at once for a cigar.

## LATER.

### The Prisoner Getting Better—Preparations for the Execution, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., April 18.—At 10·30 o'clock, the prison, inside and out, presented an animated scene. The crowd all around the enclosure was large, and boisterous to an unusual degree. As the number to be admitted was limited only to those having tickets, the members of the bar and the county officials, hundreds who had a longing to witness the execution were excluded.

These latter procured a ladder, which they placed against the rear wall, and about two hundred by that means gained the top, and had a fair view of the scaffold. As many more could witness the whole operation from the trees and neighboring house-tops. The scaffold was erected just in the rear of the prison, access being had to it from a door in the wall.

By this time the prisoner had become quite easy, the convulsions being few and not violent. He had but little to say, except to complain of the pain in his chest. At one time he pointed to his shackles, remarking that he would get rid of them to-day. The priests, owing to his condition, had no opportunity to converse with him up to that time, but his cell was filled with a curious throng. He appeared to have some appreciation of his condition, and last night wrote a letter to his relatives in Camden, N. J., warning them that disobedience to his parents and bad company had brought him to the scaffold.

## THE LAST SCENE.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### The Clergy Visit Him.

DOYLESTOWN, April 18.—At a quarter before 11 o'clock the prisoner was sufficiently composed to receive the clergymen, who remained with him until he was led to the scaffold. He listened to them patiently, and appeared to be somewhat touched by their words.

### Shackles Removed.

At quarter to 12 o'clock the blacksmith attended to remove the shackles.

### On the Road to Death.

A quarter past 12 o'clock the prisoner left the cell, preceded by the priests in their spiritual robes. His arms were pinioned behind his, and he was so weak that he had to be supported on either side.

### Mounting the Gallows.

Teufel stepped upon the scaffold without apparent emotion, but was quiet, and pale in the face. Taking leave of his attendants, after a short religious service, the noose was adjusted, the white cap drawn over his face, and then the Sheriff and his attendants left the scaffold.

### Launched into Eternity.

At twenty minutes past 12 the rope was pulled, and Albert Teufel had suffered the penalty of his heinous crime. The body twitched nervously at times for some minutes. After being permitted to hang the customary length of time, he was cut down and consigned to the coffin for burial.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

### The Execution of Teufel.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., April 18.—Albert Teufel, convicted of the murder of Captain James A. Wiley, at Bristol, Pa., was executed at 12·18 to-day. He made no remarks on the scaffold, and did not confess the crime for which he was hung. He attempted to commit suicide last night by taking poison.

### A Man Sixty Years Old Attempts to Murder His Wife—He Afterwards Hangs Himself.

WAYNESBURG, Pa., April 15.—Martin Cane, a man of over sixty years of age, residing near Mount Morris, in this county, last night struck his wife, while sleeping, two blows with an axe, and afterwards committed suicide. He was discovered about 11 P. M., hanging to a tree near the house. The doctors say his wife can live but a few hours.

### Murder in the Seventh Ward in N. Y.

A MAN SHOT DEAD IN A JEFFERSON STREET SALOON.

At ten minutes of 1 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, John R. Livingston was shot dead, while in the saloon No. 17 Jefferson street, by Vincent Cody. Cody was at once arrested by Roundsman Whitcomb, of the Seventh Precinct Police. Owing to the lateness of the hour no details of the case could be obtained.

## RECONSTRUCTION.

### GEORGIA.

### Address of Governor Jenkins to the People.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., April 10.—To the People of Georgia:—During the late civil war you were distinctly informed, by legislative resolves and by Executive proclamations, emanating from the United States Government, that it was waged against you not vindictively, not for the purpose of conquest, but solely for the maintenance of the Union. The theory announced was that, by her ordinance of Secession, Georgia had not placed herself, nor could in any way place herself, without its pale, but that, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, the resistance of her people to the authority of the United States must be suppressed.

With these ideas in your minds (actuated by what considerations it matters not), in April, 1865, you, in good faith, ceased that resistance, laid down your arms, and made full submission. From these premises it is undeniable that you had a right to expect, as it is notoriously true you did expect, speedy restoration to the position in the Union from which you had essayed to withdraw—your status unchanged, save in the abolition of slavery, to which, with amazing equanimity, you assented, by word and by act.

To this work of restoration the President of the United States, in the recess of Congress, faithful to the theory promulgated as above stated, addressed himself, with much of circumstantial detail and elaborate machinery, but in a spirit of unaffected kindness.

The Governor then gives a history of the attempt to reconstruct under Mr. Johnson's unauthorized policy, and of the action of Congress says:—

After having treated Georgia as a State, so far as coincided with their convenience or their interest—after having tolerated her Government reconstructed under Federal Executive auspices, during a period of eighteen months, the Thirty-ninth Congress, just at its close, enacted a law providing for the reconstruction of your State Government, in accordance with *their* will and pleasure, irrespective of your own; and, *ad interim*, for your military government. The Fortieth Congress, taking up the *role*, immediately upon the expiration of its predecessor, has enacted a law supplementary to the former, placing the whole machinery of reconstruction in the hands of the Military Governor previously provided for. Construing the two acts together, that official is clothed with dictatorial powers over you, and sustained by as many bayonets as may be necessary to the end in view. They prescribe, as indispensable provisions in your contemplated Constitution, several articles which the enacting power well knows you disapprove, and some of which, as applicable to themselves, other States now in full fruition of the Union disapprove and have recently rejected. Lastly, these enactments for the purposes of this forced reconstruction extend the elective franchise to a large class of persons on whom you have never bestowed it, and to whom you, as well other States now represented in Congress, by the rejection of the last proposed Constitutional amendment, have refused to extend it.

These acts of Congress have been vetoed by the President, but have been passed over his veto by two-thirds of each branch of the Congress. I shall not swell this address by a thorough analysis of these acts. They are fearfully familiar to you. But I hesitate not to say to you, that they are palpably unconstitutional and grievously oppressive. Such, fellow-citizens, is your present condition, and the official relation I bear to you demands that I speak to you of it. The all-absorbing question is, what shall Georgia do?

The public discussions seem to recognize only two alternatives:—1. Prompt acquiescence in the already rejected proposal for amendment of the Federal Constitution, and in all the requirements of the two acts of Congress before mentioned, together with the incorporation of them all, by our own acts, into our own constitution and laws. 2. A firm but temperate refusal of such acquiescence and adoption; and a patient, manly endurance of military government, until, in the efflux of time, and on the subsidence of the passions generated by civil war, better counsels shall prevail at the Federal capital—we, meantime, strictly observing law and order, and vigorously addressing ourselves to industrial pursuits.

As between these alternatives, I have no hesitation in advising the adoption of the latter, but forbear, at this time, to assign any reasons for this advice, because, fellow-citizens, I am far from believing these are the only alternatives. I have strong faith that there remains to us an available remedy. In the Federal Government there are three departments. Two of them have passed upon these measures, and are in direct antagonism regarding their constitutionality; but in that event the Constitution gives to the legislative department power to override the Executive, and they have so done. There still remains, however, the judicial department, the great conservator of the supremacy of the Constitution, whose decrees, unlike the Executive veto, cannot be overridden by the Congress. That department has not yet spoken. Should it be found in accord with the Executive, this usurpation will be arrested. Then, although for a time you may be denied representation in Congress, your State Government will remain intact, and full restoration will not long be delayed.

In conclusion, the Governor states that eminent jurists approve his opinion that a case can be made requiring the validity of the law to be tested by the Supreme Court, and in the meanwhile counsels inaction.

### VIRGINIA.

MEETING OF THE STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—THE FREEDMEN PRESENT IN FORCE.

RICHMOND, April 17.—The first State Republican Convention in Virginia met here to-day, and permanently organized. The Convention was a perfect success, 300 delegates being present, one-third of whom were white. Great earnestness prevails. All the counties but a few in the southwestern portion of the State are represented. The temporary President was George Rye, of Shenandoah county. The permanent President is John Hawkhurst, of Alexandria. All the other offices were divided between the blacks and whites. The Convention met in the famous African Church, where the first Secession ratification meeting was held. Jeff Davis made his last speech within its walls. Gen. Conway, now engaged in organizing the Radical party South, made a powerful speech, in which he dissected the so-called Conservative movement. Mr. Hunnicutt also made an address. Many members of the Legislature and leading ex-politicians were present. The Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning, after appointing committees. The State Council of the Union League meets to-night, and General Conway will present important business. About five hundred delegates will be present. A great ratification meeting will be held to-morrow evening in front of the Capitol. It is expected that 15,000 persons will be present. The radical organization progresses finely, and the reports are all of a cheering character. Colored speakers, canvassers, and documents are much needed. The conservative meeting on Monday was a great failure, the negroes showing their contempt most unmistakably.

### Immense Mass Meeting at Augusta, Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 14.—Nearly three thousand of our citizens, of whom nine-tenths were colored, assembled at the Parade Ground yesterday morning, pursuant to a call for a public meeting to take into consideration the political situation. At about eleven o'clock, the object of the meeting was announced by William Hale, who invited Rev. Mr. Watts, a colored clergyman, to recite a passage. Simeon Beard, colored, read the following resolutions:—

*Whereas*, The American nation was thrown into a fierce, destructive civil war as ever convulsed a nation of the earth, caused by the existence of partial laws, which denied to one portion of its people rights which the other portion enjoyed; and *whereas*, one portion of its people waged this war to perpetuate this system of partial laws, while the other portion waged war for their abolition; and *whereas*, this system of laws was destroyed by the war, and all the people declared equal before the law; and *whereas*, this equality is not recognized by certain States which made war upon the nation; and *whereas*, the State of Georgia refuses to recognize this equality of law; and *whereas*, the Union Republican party is the exponent of that law; therefore

*Resolved*, That the loyal citizens of Georgia should give their united and continued support to this party which has saved the life of the nation, and made all the people equal before the law.

*Resolved*, That no distinction should be made in the enjoyment and exercise of political rights and privileges among men on account of race and color.

*Resolved*, That laws should be so constructed as to secure all men a fair and equal chance to acquire, hold, protect, and defend property, and to protect and defend their persons.

*Resolved*, That the people should be taxed in proportion to their property, and not otherwise.

*Resolved*, That the elective franchise and the juror privilege are the best protection which a nation can give to its people, and that the right to one includes the right to the other.

*Resolved*, That all punishments which the law inflicts upon men, subjecting their persons to torture, is a relic of barbarism, and none but a people barbarous in their nature will suffer such punishments to be inflicted.

*Resolved*, That those who gave their services to the war for the crushing of the Rebellion, and the widows and orphans of those who sacrificed their lives in the same cause, are entitled to, and should receive, the nation's care, protection, and gratitude.

*Resolved*, That the national debt, incurred for the suppression of the rebellion, is a sacred obligation, and the national honor and faith should forever be pledged to its faithful payment; but that all debts incurred for the support of the Rebellion are forever void, and should never be assumed by either State or nation.

*Resolved*, That constitutions, laws, and legislators are subordinate to the will of the people, and should by them be changed, modified, and controlled when, in their discretion, their interests demand it.

*Resolved*, That labor is the basis of human happiness, and that the chief object of legislation should be to protect it in the rights and honor of its high calling.

*Resolved*, That free schools and churches are the guardians of civil and religious liberty, and the foundation of civilization and Christianity, and should be established in every town and precinct in the nation.

*Resolved*, That men and nations are dependent upon God, the Ruler of the Universe, for all blessings vouchsafed unto them, and that they should conform their laws and actions to His precepts, rendering unto Him homage in all things.

After these resolutions were read, speeches were delivered by ex-Governor and United States Senator elect Herschel V. Johnson, Judge J. M. Clarke, Colonel Fitch, and others. A letter from Judge Erskine, of Savannah, was read, closing with this sentiment:—"The propitious hour for the regeneration of Georgia is at hand. If we falter we fail, and the golden moment is gone; therefore, as one man, let us step forward and welcome it with firm and loyal hearts."

The entire banquet was a successful and pleasant affair.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster—Mary Phillips pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Margaret McCoy. Mrs. McCoy is an old and apparently feeble lady, and Mary Phillips is a large, portly dame of about forty-five summers, the most peculiar feature of whose face was a very black eye.

Thomas Morrison was charged with the larceny of two towels, valued at sixty cents, the property of Thomas Farley, one of the proprietors of the La Pierre House.

Mr. Farley testified that Morrison had been an employe in his hotel; certain goods had been missed, and the prisoner was arrested on suspicion; his room was searched, and two towels belonging to the house were found.

The defense alleged that these towels had been loaned to the defendant by the laundress of the house, and he thought the laundress had the privilege of doing this, and thought he received them honestly. A good character was shown. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen.

David Weible was charged with the larceny of a watch, the property of Mr. Sailor. Mr. Sailor testified that the accused slept in the same room with him at a boarding-house; that he had repeatedly been losing money there; his watch was taken one night, and the defendant stopped coming to the house after that night.

One of the chambermaids of the boarding-house testified that she saw the prisoner come from Mr. Sailor's room one day, and she went in immediately afterwards and found Mr. Sailor's trunk open.

A policeman testified to having arrested the prisoner, and having found a number of keys upon him.

Mr. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney, said there was no evidence to connect this defendant with the larceny, and submitted the bill. Verdict not guilty.

Leopold Neil was charged with assault and battery upon Adolph Neidersdorf. Neidersdorf stated that, on the 31st of January last, the defendant, a tavern-keeper, came to his workshop in Howard street, above Master, and endeavored by threats to make him sign a paper making himself responsible for a certain board bill; and upon his refusing to do so, the defendant struck him in the mouth with an inkstand. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Struthers vs. Wagner. An action to recover for a watch alleged to have been taken from plaintiff by defendant, when the former was private in a regiment of which the latter was colonel. Verdict for plaintiff, $300.

Ezra K. Conklin vs. Theodore Adams. An action to recover damages for deceit alleged to have been practised by defendant upon plaintiff. The allegation was that plaintiff bought an interest in a firm of which defendant was a member, the interest being $100,000, for which $60,000 were paid in liquor and $15,000 in cash: and when plaintiff came to settle up the assets he had bought, he found many of them bad, some persons who were represented as indebted to this firm saying they never had any dealings with it, and others that it was indebted to them; and this the defendant knew at the time he sold the assets. On trial.

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER HIBLER.—A. Becker was charged with aiding and abetting in the removal of distilled spirits other than to a bonded warehouse.

James J. Brooks testified that he visited the defendant's premises, No. 526 South Sixth street, yesterday morning, and saw him there; saw three barrels of whisky on the sidewalk, that had been just unloaded from a wagon; they were rolling one into the store; the wagon had the name of A. Becker on it; I saw, from the inspection marks on the barrel, what I believed to be a fraud; the marks were "P. McDonough, Distillery Inspector, Fourth District, Pa.; T. W. Sutton, distiller, — gallons, — proof, inspected 11th of March, 1867, the brand U. S., U. S. bonded warehouse, tax paid." The absence of the serial numbers of gallons and the above proof, indicated to me the tax hadn't been paid; I spoke to defendant in the store; he said he had purchased the spirits by sample; and that the man had borrowed his wagon to bring the spirits there; he didn't know who the party was; I left the spirits in the place, and went to the collection office to ascertain whether the tax had been paid, and found that J. W. Sutton had not paid the tax; I returned to defendant's place of business and found that all the marks on all the barrels had been tampered with; some one had been trying to erase the distiller's name.

The defendant was held in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

### Bismark on Universal Suffrage.

Count Bismark made the following observations at a recent sitting of the German Parliament:—

"Universal suffrage is a legacy which has been transmitted to us by the national aspiration for German unity. The Governments would prefer a different system, but they have not proposed any substitute. I know nothing more absurd or more pitiful than the Prussian law which sanctions elections by classes and by indirect suffrage, caprice and harshness accompanying the tax-rated suffrage. It would not be prudent to combine the right to the suffrage with social or class distinctions. Indirect suffrage alters the expression of public opinion; direct and universal suffrage will introduce talent into Parliament."

These observations were received with loud cheers. In the same sitting, vote by ballot, and the eligibility of all public functionaries, including ecclesiastics and judges, were adopted.

THE CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—The receipts of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad for the year 1866 were $303,975, of which $212,005 were for passengers. The operating expenses were $174,105, and the interest charge was $123,588, leaving $6281 of surplus. The rapid increase of population along this line of railway is steadily improving its condition. The capital and entire debt of the company is $2,244,200.

THE MORRIS COUNTY STRIKE.—The strike in Morris county, New Jersey, is ended, and the mines are in operation, the strikers having gone to work at the old price. The Mount Hope Company will have only 150 men where they employed 450, and the others will drive on as usual.

## THIRD EDITION

## FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

### Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day.

BREST, April 18—Noon.—The steamer Europe, from New York on the 6th, has arrived.

LONDON, April 18—Noon.—The Money Market is quiet. Consols, 91 for money; Erie Railroad shares, 37½; Illinois Central, 76½; United States 5-20s, ex-dividend, 71⅜.

FRANKFORT, April 18—Noon.—United States bonds, 76⅝.

LIVERPOOL, April 18—Noon.—The Brokers' Circular says the cotton sales of the week were 51,000 bales, of which 16,000 were on speculation and for export. The market to-day is dull, and the sales are trifling; upland middling, 11⅝; Orleans middling, 11¾@12d.; stock in port, 796,000 bales, of which 441,000 are American. Breadstuffs are unchanged. Provisions are also unchanged with the exception of Lard, which has advanced to 50s. 6d.

### Marine Disaster.

PLYMOUTH, April 18.—A coal laden schooner, name and destination not ascertained, went ashore below Plymouth during the gale yesterday. The life boat, in attempting to save the crew, was upset alongside, and four of her crew of eight men were drowned. Their names were Crowell F. Holmes, James Lynch, Joseph B. Lynch, and Amasa Bartlett, Jr., all of Plymouth. The boat drifted ashore again and was manned, and succeeded in saving the crew of the schooner.

Early this morning, the schooner Willis Lincoln, of Duxbury, parted her jib stay near the Gurnet, while running into harbor yesterday, and Henry Hand was washed off the bowsprit while endeavoring to secure it. The dory, containing George Land and another man, was launched to save him, but it upset, and both men were lost.

### From Greytown.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The steamship Santiago de Cuba has arrived from Greytown. Among her passengers is the Hon. Thomas S. Clay, United States Minister to Honduras.

### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Cotton dull and declining, at 27c. Flour quiet, without decided change; sales of 5000 barrels. Wheat quiet and unchanged: Amber State, $3·35. Corn quiet; mixed Western, $1·29@1·30. Oats steady: sales of 19,000 bushels of State at 78@80c. Rye in good demand: sales of 8060 bushels at $1·48. Pork steady and unchanged. Lard dull at 12@13½c. Whisky quiet.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, April 18, 1867.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. 109⅜ was bid for 1862 5·20s; 107¼ for July, 1865, 5-20s; 109½ for 6s of 1881; 98 for 10-40s; and 105⅜@106 for June and August 7·30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100½, and old do. at 98.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 131¼, no change; Reading at 50⅝@50 44-100, a slight advance; Lehigh Valley at 57½, a decline of ¼; and Catawissa preferred at 28⅝, an advance of ¼; 56½ was bid for Minehill; 32¼ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 19½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 29 for Spruce and Pine; 47½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for West Philadelphia; 13½ for Hestonville; 30½ for Green and Coates; and 40 for Union.

Bank Shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53½, no change. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30 for preferred do.; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 135⅞; 11 A. M., 136; 12 M., 136⅛; 1 P. M., 136⅜, an advance of 1 on the closing price last evening.

Half a million acres of land warrants issued to Pennsylvania by the United States, for agricultural colleges, were sold yesterday at the Surveyor-General's office, Harrisburg, at from fifty-five to sixty cents per acre. When it is considered that there are over ten million acres of these warrants already issued, and all the Southern States yet to receive them, and that the same kind of warrants issued to Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, and other States, are selling at only fifty to fifty-four cents per acre, the State officers of Pennsylvania deserve great credit for having realized to the treasury nearly seventy-five thousand dollars more than the same warrants could have been bought for of other States.

RAILROAD BREAKDOWNS IN ENGLAND.—John Bull is a conservative personage, and is ordinarily understood to keep a tight hold of his purse-strings, but he has been singularly loose in his railroad and joint-stock enterprises. Many years ago, under the famous railroad king, Hudson, all Britain went crazy on these constructions, and then went to everlasting smash, sinking untold sums of capital. Within the past few years there has been a general rush into joint-stock companies for every conceivable purpose. These operations have culminated, during the last season, in one of the severest financial crises that have been known in England for a quarter of a century. On the heels of this disaster, there now come two more vast railroad explosions. The London, Dover, and Chatham Railroad Company, after expending some $40,000,000 in construction, has come to grief on its bonds. And what is worse, some of the holders of its debentures, finding stray portions of its property lying around loose, to the amount of a million or more, seized upon it in satisfaction of their claims. The case was carried to court, and the late attorney of the Rebels in the Alexandra case, now Lord Justice Cairns, gave a legal decision which may be of importance on both sides of the Atlantic. It was to the effect that the bonds of a railroad company do not run against the *property* of the company, but only against its *earnings*. The bondholders were thus turned out of court, and the property they seized reverted to the possession of the Company. The second case of disaster is that of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, which, theoretically at least, extends from New York to St. Louis. Large portions of this road were built during the war, and many compliments have been lavished upon the magnificence of the enterprise and the magnificence of the British managers thereof. Our readers will remember the visit of Sir Morton Peto, Mr. James Henry, and other gentlemen to this country a few years ago, and the comet-like trail they left behind them; which visit and coruscation was in the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad aforesaid. A dinner of inconceivable dimensions and cost was given by these gentlemen, at Delmonico's, to a large number of American magnates, where many flattering things were said, and many patronizing promises made of the determination of British capitalists to set railroad things straight on this continent. Having made this display, and given this banquet to a company of some 250 gentlemen, at a cost of $25,000 or $250,000—we do not precisely remember which—Sir Morton and his friends returned home. Now the whole concern has exploded, after the manner in which such tremendous things generally do explode. Among other things done at the time of this triumphal visit was the execution of a most wonderful mortgage by this Company, which paid the most wonderful and unheard-of stamp tax ever known on this continent, exceeding, we believe, the sum which George the Third aimed to collect from the American Colonies in the way of a stamp tax, and which brought on the American Revolution. So that, on the whole, there has never been anything in the railroad world of the United States like unto the stupendous career and end of the promoters and managers of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, from its inception to its final failure to pay the interest of the thirty millions of debentures secured by the splended mortgage aforesaid, which at the last advices had occurred. It is a striking fact that rash, and enterprising, and reckless as the Americans are alleged to be by our relations across the water, we have never yet wasted our money in the great enterprises of the last quarter of a century, as the conservative and close-fisted English capitalists have done. Three immense Railroad Companies—the Grand Trunk of Canada, the London, Dover, and Chatham (finding its terminus in the very heart of London), the Atlantic and Great Western—each rivalling in the magnitude of their cost our greatest works, have one by one gone down into the gulf of bankruptcy. The Grand Trunk, on an expenditure of some $50,000,000, is now a fancy stock on the London market at 20c. on the dollar. London, Dover, and Chatham, on a cost of $35,000,000 or $40,000,000, is speculated in at the same figure, while the Atlantic and Great Western, with one mortgage debt of $30,000,000, a large amount of other obligations, and a very considerable amount of paid-up capital stock besides, cannot find purchasers at any price. There is nothing in all the experience of American railroads that is to be compared to the gigantic breakdown of these three companies. Nothing which exhibits such a reckless spirit of expenditure. Nothing which exhibits so much of financiering on a desperate basis. It is to the credit of American skill, and enterprise, and good judgment, that, after all the flings of English writers at the hazardous nature of American investments, we are able to challenge such a contrast as this.—*New York Tribune to-day.*

### PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | FIRST BOARD. | | | |
| $5000 | Pa 6s, 3d series | 102¾ | 40 sh | Leh V R | 57⅝ |
| $24.602·30 | Pa 5s, '68 | 97½ | 7 sh | Cam & Am | 131¾ |
| $3000 | City 6s, New | 100⅞ | 100 sh | Read R...s30. | 50⅝ |
| $1000 | do. New | 100⅝ | 500 | do...ls.s30. | 50½ |
| $1000 | do. New | 100⅝ | 100 | do...reg&in. | 50⅝ |
| $1100 | do. New..ls. | 100⅝ | 200 | do. ...ls.c. | 50⅝ |
| $1000 | do. New | 100⅝ | 100 | do...reg&in. | 50⅝ |
| $500 | do. Old | 98 | 100 | do...s30. | 50·31 |
| $1000 | Sch N 7 p c b l | 84 | 500 | do...b60. | 50·44 |
| $1000 | Sun & Erie 7s | 96 | 100 | do...b30. | 50⅝ |
| $500 | N Penna 6s | 87 | 100 | do...b30. | 50⅝ |
| 6 sh | Leh N stk | 53¾ | 100 sh | Cata Pf | 28¾ |
| 22 | do. | 53½ | 100 | do...c. | 28¾ |
| | | BETWEEN BOARDS. | | | |
| $500 | 5-20s '65. Jy..cp..c. | 107⅞ | 100 sh | Read R...b10. | 50⅝ |
| $500 | do...c. | 107⅞ | 100 | do...b5. | 50⅝ |
| $300 | U S 6s, 1881..cp. | 109½ | 200 | do...b10. | 50⅝ |
| $4000 | City 6s, New | 100½ | 100 | do...s5. | 50⅝ |
| $4000 | do..New..2d. | 100½ | 100 | do...s5. | 50⅝ |
| $6000 | do..New..2d. | 100⅝ | 100 | do...s5wn. | 50⅝ |
| 200 sh | Cata Prf...b5. | 29 | 300 | do...ls. | 50⅝ |
| 9 sh | Mech Bk | 33 | 100 | do. | 50⅝ |

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 109@109¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1864, 108@108¼; do., 1865, 108¼@108½; do. new, 107⅛@107⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 97¾@98¼; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105¾@106¼; do., 2d series, 105¼@105½; 3d series, 105¼@105½. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 15⅜; May, 1865, 12⅜. Gold, 136@136¼.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, April 18.—There is more activity in the Flour Market, but less firmness in prices. There is considerable inquiry for home consumption, but a total absence of any demand for shipment; sales of 3000 barrels, including superfine at $9@10·00; extras at $10@11; 2700 barrels Northwestern extra family, part at $12·75@14·00, and part (2000 barrels) on private terms; 200 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $13@15·00; and fancy brands at $15·50@17·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce, and held firmly; sales at $8·50 per barrel. No transactions were reported in Corn Meal.

There is a very firm feeling in the Wheat Market, and a good demand for prime lots; but owing to the paucity of the receipts and stocks, the transactions are limited; sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania red at $3·20@3·40; and 500 bushels California at $3·40. 1000 bushels Canada Rye sold at $1·66. Corn is in fair demand at yesterday's quotations; sales of 6000 bushels yellow at $1·25 in the cars from store and afloat. Oats are unchanged; sales of 4000 bushels Pennsylvania at 75@76c., chiefly the former rate.

Whisky—The "contraband" article sells at $1·50@1·60.

—Mr. Dion L. Boucicault, the playwright, is to be the chairman of the next annual dinner of the General Theatrical Fund.

—The Hon. Grantley Berkley has a new work in press, entitled "Anecdotes of the Upper Ten Thousand."

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............APRIL 18.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............58 | 11 A. M..............63 | 2 P. M..............65

*For additional Marine News see Third Page.*

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Elgin, Hecely, London, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Despatch, Dix, Trigtut, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, Bangor, Hammett & Neal.
Schr Dart, Calloway, Washington, Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Mary E. Vanclief, McCobb, Port-au Spain, John Mason & Co.
Schr Cedar Grove, Webb, Milford, Curtis & Knight.
Schr Jonathan May, Neal, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr J. Trueman, Gillis, New Bedford, W. A. English.
St'r Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. barque Ella Adele, Alexander, from Sombrero 6th inst., with guano to Moro Phillips. Left, brig Blue Wave, Carroll, for Philadelphia, to sail in three days.

Brig Ortolan, Ely, 9 days from Matanzas, with molasses to T. Wattson & Son. 11th inst., S. of Hatteras, spoke ship Montebello, from New Orleans for Liverpool.

Schr Moses Patton, Harding, 9 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Harris & Stotesbury.

Schr B. F. Folsom, Orlando, 17 days from Trinidad, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, 7 days from Savannah, with lumber and old iron to captain.

Schr S. and E. Carson, Brown, 3 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to E. C. Rowley & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Theodore Deare, Phillips, from Dighton.
Schr Mist, Murray, from New Haven.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, Corson, from New Haven.
Schr David Collins, Townsend, from Boston.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, from Boston.
Schr J. J. Wellington, Terry, from Boston.
Schr Viola, Treworgy, from Providence.
Schr A. D. Scull, Scull, from Egg Harbor.
Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 15 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

BELOW.

Ship Wm. Cummings, from San Francisco; a dismasted brig (supposed to be the E. H. Rich, hence for Trinidad de Cuba), off Bombay Hook at noon yesterday.

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.*

LEWES, Del., April 16—8 P. M.—The barque E. Schultz, which has been ashore off this place, left the roadstead this morning for Philadelphia, in tow of tug America, for repairs.

A ship, a barque, and two brigs came in, and proceeded up last night.

The brig Nelson, from St. John, N. B., for Potomac river; schrs Sea Nymph, from Providence for Washington; and Mary R. Hickman, from Philadelphia for do., are at anchor off the Breakwater.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Warrior, Davis, from London for Philadelphia, put into Swansea 2d inst., leaking.

Ship John G. Richardson, Oliver, hence, at Geestemunde 29th ult.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 16th inst.

Barque Wm. Van Name, Cook, from Messina, at Gibraltar 18th ult., and sailed for Philadelphia 24th.

Barque C. Lovett, Theriand, hence, at Liverpool 1st instant.

Barque Barlow, McDorman, hence, at London 3d instant.

Barque Annie Ada, Cann, hence, at Gibraltar 18th ult., and sailed for Genoa 24th.

Brig Ortolan, Ely, from Matanzas for Philadelphia, was spoken 10th inst., lat. 37 50, lon. 74 50.

Schr John A. Griffin, Foster, hence for Cienfuegos, was spoken 31st ult., off Trinidad de Cuba—all well.

Schrs D. S. Siner, Huntley; E. Neal, Studams; and S. Wilson, Nowell, hence, at Boston 16th inst.

Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, hence, at Providence 16th instant.

Schr J. Satterthwaite, Long, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 14th inst.

Captain Taylor, of barque John H. Pearson, from Boston, at Havana, reports:—April 2, lat. 35, lon. 70, fell in with schr "Willis Sorrell," of Philadelphia, abandoned, colors flying union down, rudder gone, main rigging parted, sails all furled, except jib, which was hauled down; had apparently carried a deck load of lumber, as some was left; by her rolling judged her to be full of water.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—Arrived, steamship Sacramento, from Panama.

Sailed, ships Audenbaum, for New York; Chieftain, for Cork, Ire.

# THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### Decision of the Supreme Court in the Mississippi Injunction Case.

*From the Herald.*

The decision of the Supreme Court, delivered by Chief Justice Chase, in the Mississippi injunction case, will be universally approved. The Court refused leave to file a bill to enjoin and restrain the President and his subordinate officers from carrying out the Reconstruction acts of Congress. It is unnecessary to restate the argument of the Chief Justice, and we will only remark that the South itself has reason to rejoice at a decision which sweeps away the obstruction that Sharkey, Walker, and other impracticable State rights theorists would have thrown in the way of restoration.

With regard to the Georgia bill of complaint for a similar purpose, though upon somewhat different proceedings, the Court decided to allow a bill to be filed. But further proceedings in the case are postponed till the regular term of the Court in December. From the progress of the work of reconstruction, and the prospects before us, we have reason to hope the Southern States will be prepared for restoration before the case could be heard. If this be accomplished, and Representatives and Senators from those States take their seats in Congress, as now seems probable, the Supreme Court may be relieved of the trouble of hearing the Georgia complaint; for what will Georgia have to complain of when restored, and she shall have the privileges accorded to her which are enjoyed by all the other States? It would be like a man suing for his property after it had been restored to him. But whether the work of restoration be so far advanced by December or not, we have no fear of the action of the Court. It is now evident that this high tribunal is not going to do anything that might obstruct reconstruction under the acts of Congress. It will not perpetuate disorganization and its consequent evils by technical abstractions. It knows that Congress is the supreme power, and that if the Court itself should stand in the way of speedy restoration, that body has the power to remodel the Court. We see, then, all branches of the Government, as well as the people of the South themselves, assisting in the work of reconstruction as marked out by the acts of Congress. Such being the case, we may safely hope that we are approaching the end of our sectional difficulties.

### The Last Struggles of Imperialism in Mexico—Prospects of the Republic.

*From the Times.*

Though Maximilian is besieged at Queretaro by a Republican army twice the strength of his own, it is yet possible that he may hold out for some time, and may even be able to escape with his troops to the capital of Mexico, where he can stand another siege. In a large view of the situation, military and political, his prospects are utterly desperate; but while he has even ten thousand troops immediately around him, and as many more in his service in other parts of the country, he cannot, under existing circumstances, be considered in imminent deadly peril. It is quite likely it will yet be discovered that his brother, the Emperor of Austria, is in greater fear of his personal safety than is necessary. Here and in Europe he seems, and has seemed, in extremest peril; and if it were precisely true that he was under close siege, with only a disaffected army under turbulent leaders, without money or supplies, without a purpose or a plan, or the means of carrying out either, his case would be as bad as it is regarded in Vienna. But the Republican army does *not* keep up a close siege of Queretaro, nor is it able to break up his communications with the capital and other important points yet in his hands. His army is of poor material and discipline, and would not be of much account in great regular military operations; but it is quite as good as its opponent for such fighting as is going on in Mexico. It is better commanded, too, than the Republican army; and if Miramon and Marquez continue to co-operate with Maximilian, they are capable of doing something more than testing the generalship of Escobedo, who, notwithstanding his vacillation, ferocity, and outrageous violations of the laws of war, is retained by Juarez in chief Liberal command. Maxamilian is assuredly very bad off for money for his army; but that is a chronic state with all parties in Mexico; it is something to which Mexican troops are accustomed, whatever flag they may fight under; and if he can make a levy now and then on some place of a few thousand dollars, he will do quite as well as the adversary on the other side of the line.

We have no doubt, in short, that, desperate as the whole case appears to outside observers, both with regard to immediate operations and ultimate results, Maximilian and those around him entertain some sort of hope either of gaining their ends in prolonging the existence of the Empire, or else of securing for themselves terms different from those which the Liberal leaders have thus far held out. We have little doubt that if they fail in one, they will succeed in the other of these ends. The Juarist chiefs, including the commander of the army, have declared their determination of outlawing and executing all the "traitors" in Maximilian's service; and as this includes foreigners as well as natives, private soldiers as well as Generals, civil as well as military officers, they are sure to meet with a resistance as determined as their threats are desperate. They have proven, too, by the recent wholesale massacre of Frenchmen at San Jacinto, and by numerous other executions which are reported, that the threat is not an empty one, and that no consideration of the laws of war, the opinion of other nations, or the claims of humanity, will stand for a moment in their way. So far as *they* are concerned, we have no doubt that the apprehensions of the Emperor of Austria are justifiable, and that Maximilian, on falling into their hands, would share the fate pronounced against other traitors; and we believe that, if saved at all, it will only be by his own power and our remonstrances. Maximilian has the means of carrying on the war long enough to make it a very unprofitable business for Juarez—that is to say, if the latter persists in prosecuting hostilities until the Imperialists surrender *unconditionally*. Maximilian can hardly do less, moreover, than maintain himself until honorable terms are secured; and were he shabby enough to desert his upholders under present circumstances, Miramon, Mejia, and Marquez would doubtless carry on war in their own defense and in the name of the Church. If Juarez possesses any qualities that fit him for the duty of governing, he will not only put an immediate stop to the execution of Imperialists, but he will offer a general amnesty to leaders and followers, and will offer terms to Maximilian himself such as are demeaning to neither party.

If, therefore, the most recent developments lead us to the conclusion that the Mexican empire may not fall quite as quick as has lately been expected, the certainty of its fall is as fixed as ever, and is but a question of weeks or months. With a small measure of skill on the part of the Juarist Generals, and a small measure of statesmanship on the part of Juarez himself, he may very speedily be established in the capital, with the machinery of republican government again in operation. He must resume his position amid great difficulties. The country bankrupt as well as the exchequer; the States disorganized as well as society; the old contention between the Church and the Government still unsettled; the chiefs of faction eager as ever for their work; industry prostrated, commerce annihilated—it will require genius and force to succeed under such circumstances. Anxious as we are to find grounds of hope—eager as we ever have been to see republican institutions work successfully in Mexico, we confess that we are always seized with something like despair when we witness the state of things that there exists—exists under all leaders and parties, through all times and circumstances. We were in hope that the discipline of foreign intervention would work out good for Mexico; that at least it would unite the people in upholding a strong and orderly independent Government, and in suppressing factious leaders. It is grievous to see so many reasons to fear that it has not even effected this. The question will yet be forced upon us whether *we* have any duty in the premises. It will probably be irresistibly forced upon Congress at its next session.

### American Enterprise and the Paris Exposition.

*From the Herald.*

We have information by cable that the American yachts Fleetwing, Vesta, and Henrietta were all ready for sea on Tuesday at Southampton. We do not know where they are going, whether to run a channel race round the British islands, or to start on a voyage for the discovery of some new territory in which the United States Government can invest its capital. However, it is not unlikely that this little transatlantic American squadron will be largely reinforced during the coming season; for we observe that there is great activity in the yacht business. Two or three fine schooners of three hundred tons are being built in this city, which will be very fast, trim boats, and there are a few more in construction at Boston. We should not be surprised to see a squadron of such yachts as the Alarm, the Phantom, the Halcyon, the Widgeon, and, perhaps, some of the new boats, making a cruise or running a sweepstakes across the Atlantic. This summer race may not be as exciting or as risky as the winter race of last year, but no doubt it will be quite as pleasant, and may obtain in enjoyment what it lacks in novelty. It appears that the American part of the great show in Paris is a little meagre so far in the matter of machinery, shirts, pianos, and Indians. But we are not very particular about these things. Our machinery is good enough for all domestic purposes; so are our shirts. Our pianos are as familiar as household tunes in every dwelling in America; and as for our Indians, of whom only a small specimen has gone to France, we have plenty more left of the same sort on all our Western prairies, and we do not know what to do with them. The Paris Exposition can have as large a variety in the greatest number that may be required. They might make a very exciting whirl in the American department, particularly if they were to indulge in a musical war whoop.

There are some things, however, upon which we do pride ourselves, and they are probably as well known to the European people as to us. We can put down civil war as quickly, raise as large armies, build as good iron-clads, as fast yachts, kill as many men in battle, construct as fine railroads and as bad ones, burst more boilers, get up bigger fires, and create as large a national debt as any other nation on the face of the earth. We have now on hand in our various Atlantic ports and on the Mississippi river a number of superflous iron-clads and monitors which we can dispose of to Spain, if she should get into trouble with England, or to Russia, in case of an unpleasant complicity with the East. The interest on the money invested in them would go a good way towards buying foreign real estate, into which business we are going so extensively. When our yachts and iron-clads go over to Europe, they may make up the deficiency which now exists in the United States branches of industry at the Paris Exposition—the machinery, shirts, pianos, and Indians.

### The Duty of the Party to the South.

*From the Tribune.*

In the organization of the Republican party in the South, one thing is to be remembered—that the principles of Republicanism forbid any attempt to control and use the colored vote, as something dependent upon the party. Except in ordinary political calculations which are based on population, the Republican party knows no colored vote. It knows the people only, and between white and black can make no distinction.

Thus far the Southern Republicans have acted upon these principles. The North Carolina Convention did not acknowledge any difference of the races, and divided the offices equally between them; at the Arkansas Convention, April 2, it was resolved that the terms white and black should not be used, though colored delegates were present; the call of a Republican Convention in Tennessee said "we do not appeal to whites or to blacks—we appeal to Men." It is only upon this honorable and just basis that the party can hope to establish itself permanently in the South. The colored voters do not intend to be patronized by any political organization; they expect equal rights, full representation in party councils, and the power they are entitled to, not only by intelligence but by numbers. Therefore, any attempt to organize a "Black Party" will be defeated by the colored voters themselves. In the war they were willing to fight in separate regiments, but they will not vote so.

The Republican party needs only a platform of absolute equality to embody—not attach or annex—the majority of the colored voters in itself. It, as the party which freed the slave, and gave him the ballot, has a claim upon his confidence which no sophistry can destroy. The colored men universally understand this, and nothing but local interests will cause them to vote against Republican candidates. But this advantage is counterbalanced by the want of thorough organization in the Southern States—a want which, unless speedily supplied, must lose the Republican party thousands of votes. True, there is not a State in which good Union men have not taken some steps towards State organization, signally in Alabama and North Carolina; but the great deficiency is in the counties and districts. A Republican Convention in Raleigh or Little Rock does not necessarily imply that the Republican party, as a living, working organization, will be carried into every corner of North Carolina and Arkansas. That machinery of local committees and Union Leagues, which in New York or Pennsylvania disseminates a knowledge of men and principles throughout the State, does not exist for the Republican party in the South, but it *does* exist for our opponents there. They have the State Governments, the county officers; the leaders hold all civil authority; they have three-fourths of the newspapers; and this machinery which was used to accomplish secession and sustain rebellion, is equally valuable to oppose the progress of republican principles. It yet remains to be seen whether the Reconstruction law itself may not be used against us; it provides for the appointment of Boards of Registration to determine who are legal voters, but it does not prescribe the manner in which these boards shall be formed. We hold that it is the duty of the District Commanders, independently of all parties, to see that both white and black citizens are intrusted with a work so important.

Thus deficient in organization, though with ample power in number and enthusiasm, the success of the Republican party in the South depends very much upon the energy of the Republicans in the North. We must give them what we have—speakers, newspapers, labor, money, organization. We must begin at once with this work; the loyal men of the South will do the rest.

### Insurance—The Jews and Jew Risks.

*From the Herald.*

It is proverbial that when a man is overtaken by any great sorrow he suddenly attempts to tear all his hair out by the roots, as if baldness were a remedy for grief. But a heavy heart is quite consistent with a shining poll, and the connection between this common line of conduct and ill fortune is not so obvious as that between cause and effect ought to be. We find the same fault with the course taken by some very respectable Israelites of our city with regard to insurance. We think the gentlemen are taking up the cudgel in a case in which, if they are concerned at all, it ought to be on the other side.

No insurance company, we believe, has yet refused to insure any respectable merchant of this or any other city, be he Jew or Gentile. But it seems that there is a class of swindlers who get large insurance on small stocks, and then are conveniently burned out; and the companies say that an unusual proportion of this class are men of Jewish race. We suppose that the most respectable Jews do not deny that there may be Jewish as well as Christian rogues, and this, perhaps, is the development that roguery has taken in that financiering race. This is not at all improbable; and, supposing it to be true, how does it concern that large number of our citizens who are Israelites, and who yield to none in their high integrity, in their ability as merchants and brokers, and in the whole purity of their lives? Not at all, we should say, unless it might stimulate these gentlemen to assist the companies in the exposure of these rogues for the credit of their class, and lest even temporary odium should be brought on better men.

This, it seems to us, should be the true position of our Jewish citizens in this case. There cannot be any question now, and in this city, of a persecution of a sect as a sect. But as this is purely a matter of business it must arrange itself on business principles, and there will be a discrimination against dishonest dealers. Some of these perhaps, do not live far from Chatham street. If so, exalted protests against the discrimination on the part of those who live in better quarters will be absurd, and like the tearing of the hair, more laughable than effective,

### The Reconstruction Law in the Supreme Court.

*From the World.*

Our remarks on Tuesday on the late decision, were founded on the inaccurate Washington telegrams of the evening papers of the preceding day. The views then expressed require revision. The Court did *not* refuse permission to file the bill on the simple ground that it could not, in any case, enjoin the President (a point which the Court left undetermined), but on the ground that the application confounded ministerial and executive functions, and that although the Court might in some cases (at east with regard to subordinate officers) enjoin the performance of a strictly ministerial act, it could not interfere with duties which are in their nature executive. The Court then proceeded to argue that the duties required of the President under the Reconstruction act are executive, not ministerial, and the application was denied on the ground that the judiciary department of the Government cannot restrain the executive department in the discharge of executive functions. A decision resting on this ground clearly foreshadows the judgment of the Supreme Court in the Georgia case. For if it be settled that an injunction can be issued only in relation to ministerial acts, and that the things required to be done in enforcing the Reconstruction act are not ministerial, it logically follows that the subordinates of the President can no more be restrained by injunction from executive acts than the President himself. The reasoning of the following passage, if attentively examined, will be seen to be equally applicable to the President and his subordinates:—

"A ministerial duty, the performance of which may, in proper cases, be required of the head of a department by judicial process, is one in respect to which nothing is left to discretion; it is a simple, definite duty, arising under conditions admitted or proved to exist, or imposed by law. The case of Marbury against Madison, Secretary of the Treasury (1 Cranch, 137), furnishes an illustration. A citizen had been nominated, confirmed, and appointed a Justice of the Peace for the District of Columbia, and his commission had been made out, signed, and sealed. Nothing remained to be done but delivery, and the duty of delivery was imposed by law on the Secretary of State. It was held that the performance of this duty might be enforced by mandamus issuing from a court having jurisdiction. So in the case of Kendall, Postmaster-General, against Stockton and Stokes (12 Peters, 527), an act of Congress had directed the Postmaster-General to credit Stockton and Stokes with such sums as the Solicitor of the Treasury should find due them, and that officer refused to credit them with certain sums so found due. It was held that the crediting of this money was a mere ministerial duty, the performance of which might be enforced in each of these cases. Nothing was left to discretion. There was no room for the exercise of judgment. The law required the performance of a single specific act, and that performance, it was held, might be required by mandamus. Very different is the duty of the President in the exercise of the power to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and among those laws the acts named in the bill. By the first of these acts he is required to assign generals to command in the several military districts, and to detail sufficient military force to enable such officers to discharge their duties under the law. By the supplementary act other duties are imposed on the several commanding generals, and their duties must necessarily be performed under the supervision of the President, as Commander-in-Chief. The duty thus imposed on the President is in no just sense ministerial; it is purely executive and political. An attempt on the part of the judicial department of the Government to enjoin the performance of such duties by the President might be justly characterized, in the language of Chief Justice Marshall, as 'an absurd and excessive extravagance.' It is true that in the instance before us the interposition of the Court is not sought to enforce action by the Executive under constitutional legislation, but to restrain such action under legislation alleged to be unconstitutional. But we are unable to perceive that this circumstance takes the case out of the general principle which forbids judicial interference with the exercise of Executive discretion."

After the positions thus taken, and in view of the consequences to which they lead, any further expectation of relief from the Supreme Court seems over-sanguine and baseless. Nothing could be delayed or omitted by the South, which would not be equally delayed or omitted if these fruitless applications to the Supreme Court had not been undertaken.

It may not perhaps be amiss to point out, as betokening a great change in Southern opinion since the war, that one of the fundamental postulates of the nullification and secession doctrines, as expounded by Mr. Calhoun, was that the Supreme Court has no authority to settle controversies between the States and the general Government relating to the boundaries of their powers. The argument was, that the Supreme Court being a department of the Federal Government, consisting of judges appointed by it, to allow it to decide on the extent of the Federal authority would put the States at the mercy of the central Government. The reserved powers, it was claimed, were reserved not merely against the encroachments of Congress, but against the encroachments of Government as a whole, and all its departments. If the Federal Government, through one of its departments, could mark the limits of the reserved powers, it could, through that department, contract them at pleasure. The consequence would be that all State rights would be held at the discretion of the Federal authority. The doctrine was therefore set up that, not the Supreme Court, but each State for itself, was, in the last resort, the sole judge of infractions of its rights, and of the mode and measure of redress. The South has heretofore refused to recognize the Supreme Court as the ultimate arbiter between the States and the Federal Government in disputed questions respecting the boundaries of their powers. The present applications ought, therefore, instead of the reprobation they have called forth in some quarters, to be accepted in a spirit of congratulation, as a signal token of the great change public opinion has undergone in the South.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1867.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Library on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., in order that the Board of Managers may submit a report of their action in the purchase of a new building, and for other purposes.

JOHN C. GRANGER,
4 15 14t Recording Secretary pro tem.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.
3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled 'A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money,' approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by this act to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage;" approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867; a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 300,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said Board of Directors of the powers granted by the said act of issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgages for the purposes in the said act mentioned and within the limits therein prescribed, will be submitted to the Stockholders for their action in the premises.

By order of the Board of Directors.
EDMUND SMITH,
4 6t Secretary.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
3 29 Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867.

By order of the Board.
3 19 31t* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared on account of the Dividends due the Preferred Stockholders, THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the par value thereof, payable on and after the 25th.

The Transfer Books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 20th, and remain so until the 25th.

4 10 tuthstm1 M. P. HUTCHINSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TIOGA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, April 2, 1867.

The annual meeting of the Stockholdere of the TIOGA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for election of President Directors, Secretary, and Treasurer, will be held at No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on TUESDAY, the Seventh day of May, 1867.

4 11 th s tu 10t GEO. H. COLKET, Secretary.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROADWAY, N. Y.

45 tuths tM1 SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

## COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF J. W. SCOTT & CO., consisting of JAMES W. SCOTT, A. B. MAGARICAL, WILLIAM N. JAMES, and JAMES FREDERICK SCOTT, was dissolved on the 5th ult., by the death of James W. Scott.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of continuing the business of manufacturing Shirts and furnishing Gentlemen's Goods under the style of J. W. SCOTT & CO., at the old stand, No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

MARY SCOTT,
A. B. MAGARICAL,
WILLIAM N. JAMES,
JAMES FREDERICK SCOTT.
April 12, 1867. 4 12 6t

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD
NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal. Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25 6m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 14p
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
And Wholesale Dealers in
AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT
AMERICAN WATCHES
4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.
Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26]

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1] SOLID SILVER-WARE

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Coming Thro' the Rye."
"Robin Adair."
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc., etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas
Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, b,
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS,
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 5]

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street.
11 8 Three doors above Walnut.

1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Baldwins' Butts, all sizes.
Butchers' Plane Irons and Chisels.
Rowland & Ames' Shovels and Spades.
Kenrick's and American Pulleys and Screws.
Table Knives, and Forks and Spoons.
Champion Clothes-Wringers.
Planes, Wood and Iron Rakes, etc.
FOR SALE CHEAP, BY
STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
8 7 thstu] NO. 1321 MARKET STREET.

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth
Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tf

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC.

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND [3 19 3mrp
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.
After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.
The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the baseball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—
PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN.
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.
While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.
4 8 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!
MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.
W. F. SHEIBLE,
No. 49 South THIRD Street,
AND
No. 31 South SIXTH Street.
Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.
Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Have opened, at their NEW STORE,
N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,
Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.
PUT UP AT
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
NO. 233 NORTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo.
IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
It is retailed at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles. 3 19 3m

WESTCOTT & GEORGE.
SUCCESSORS TO
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,
FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,
NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA.

FOSTER'S RESTAURANT,
NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA.
Oysters and Meals at all hours. 4 5 1m

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Last evening the Special Committee of Councils who have the matter in charge of creating a Commission on Public Buildings, assembled in the Council room, Mr. Stokley presiding.

The ordinance reported for adoption was considered by sections, and was adopted after it had undergone amendment. In the first section it provides that the Commission shall consist of certain gentlemen not yet named, with the Mayor and Presidents of Councils, and that they shall hold office for five years, unless the buildings shall be completed before that time.

In the other sections it is provided that the Commissioners shall meet once a month; shall advertise three weeks for plans and proposals; shall determine what portion of the buildings shall be first put up, and shall give the contract to the lowest bidder, to be approved by Councils. Also, that a tax shall be levied on all property in Philadelphia sufficient to raise $300,000 per annum; and that $10,000 shall be appropriated at the present time to procure plans, specifications, etc., the amount to be reimbursed out of the appropriations of 1868. On the question of site, the Committee decided in favor of Independence Square. The Commissioners were not named, but they will be acted upon at the next meeting of the Committee.

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—The following named persons were admitted to the Pennsylvania and St. Joseph's Hospitals yesterday:—

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

Jacob Meyers fell into the Delaware at Walnut street wharf, and was fished out in an exhausted condition by Reserve Officer Williams. It was supposed his arm was broken, but such did not prove to be the case.

John Young (colored), a resident of Camden, N. J., was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday with his shoulder dislocated by a bale of cotton falling upon him at a warehouse on the wharf.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

Mary Kennedy, aged three years, residing in Huntington street, with her arm dislocated.

Daniel Leary, aged nine years, who resides at Nineteenth and Buttonwood streets, with both bones of his arm broken by falling on the pavement.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—James Hagerty, alleged to be a professional character, was arrested last evening by Detective Henderson, at a place of amusement, and locked up to await a hearing.

Frederick Riegraff, a brewer, living in the Nineteenth Ward, had a quarrel yesterday with his partner, named Conrad, residing on Seventh street, below Diamond, which resulted in Mrs. Conrad cutting Riegraff in the face with a knife, severely wounding him. She was arrested and held to bail to answer. Riegraff was afterwards bound over on a charge of assaulting Mrs. Conrad.

INQUESTS.—Coroner Daniels yesterday held the following inquests:—On the body of Henry Speiss, aged forty-six, who committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, at his residence, No. 909 South Eleventh street. Speiss had been laboring under a depression of spirits for some time. Verdict, suicide. Also, on the body of a colored man named William Maxwell, who died suddenly at his residence in South's court, Spafford street. Verdict, died suddenly.

STATE TEMPERANCE UNION.—The officers and Board of Managers of this Union met at NO. 118 South Seventh street, last evening, for the purpose of perfecting the organization throughout the State. It was resolved to organize three general Unions—Eastern, Middle, and Western—each to be composed of representatives from temperance organizations, churches, colleges, etc. The Board will meet again at 9½ o'clock this morning.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE held a stated meeting last evening, President Merrick in the chair. Several subjects specially relating to engineering were discussed, in which important improvements and facts were noticed. Some interesting novelties in chemistry and physics were exhibited by Professor R. E. Rogers.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Ald. Beitler at the Central Station yesterday, John Dougherty and Francis Blackburn were charged with the larceny of two hundred dollars, and two watches, from John Wood, on the 11th of March last. They were each held in $2000 bail to answer at court.

Charles Davis was charged with being a professional thief. He was committed for ninety days.

—The Senate of Wisconsin, by a vote of 26 to 4, has indefinitely postponed the bill to pay Samuel Booth $1500 and costs for resistance to the Fugitive Slave law of 1859; also the bill to remove the capital to Milwaukee. The committee to investigate the charges of corruption in railroad affairs in the Legislatures of 1865 and 1866, have reported that there is no evidence to sustain the charges, and the testimony has been destroyed. The bill under which the common stockholders of the Prairie du Chien Railroad voted, and gave control of the road to the St. Paul Railroad, was procured by gross misrepresentation. There is a sharp contest in the Assembly over the bill prohibiting the consolidation of the Milwaukee roads with the Western.

—M. Lamartine is not likely, from present appearances, to obtain the four hundred thousand francs which the French Government proposed to give him, the committee who have the bill in charge having sent it back to the Council of State with an amendment proposing an annuity of twenty-five thousand francs, instead of the donation. M. Lamartine will not accept such a beggarly sum, if only for the reason that it would deprive him of one of his grievances.

—The French Protestant Historical Society has proposed as the subjects of the prize essays of the present year, the biography of Antoine Court, from the year 1720, under the restoration of the Protestant churches destroyed at the time of the revocation of Nantes; and likewise an *étude* on some personage, or episode, of the French Revolution, the precise one to be fixed hereafter. The amount of the prizes is not stated.

—Dickens has been reading his works in Ireland with great success. At his last reading in Dublin hundreds were turned away from the doors, a comfortable proof (after its kind), the *Athenæum* thinks, that the asinine hoofs of the Fenian shopboys and adventurers from the "States" have not tramped out all common sense and cheerfulness in the green isle.

—The Poet Laureate made a visit recently to the Master of Marlborough College, and of course, was much stared at. The poet's flowery locks and somewhat quaint attire, said the Jenkins of the occasion, enveloped as he is in an ample cloak of the old-fashioned make, fulled into a collar, rendered him an object of marked attention.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY
SUN RISES..........5·17 MOON RISES..........rises.
SUN SETS..........6·42 HIGH WATER..........1·08

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
D. C. MCCAMMON, }
WASH. BUTCHER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
JOHN SPARHAWK, }

### MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOR AMERICA. | | | |
| Aleppo | Liverpool | New York | April 2 |
| Mississippi | Havre | New York | April 3 |
| Louisiana | Liverpool | New York | April 3 |
| Nova Scotian | Liverpool | Portland | April 4 |
| Hibernia | Glasgow | New York | April 5 |
| Edinburgh | Liverpool | New York | April 6 |
| W. Metropolis | Havre | New York | April 6 |
| Scotia | Liverpool | New York | April 6 |
| Borussia | Hamburg | New York | April 7 |
| Bremen | Southampton | New York | April 9 |
| Hecla | Liverpool | New York | April 9 |
| FOR EUROPE. | | | |
| Hermann | New York | Bremen | April 18 |
| St. Laurent | New York | Havre | April 20 |
| Helvetia | New York | Liverpool | April 20 |
| Hibernia | New York | Glasgow | April 20 |
| Manhattan | New York | Liverpool | April 20 |
| Alemannia | New York | Hamburg | April 20 |
| Baltic | New York | Bremen | April 20 |
| Propontis | Philada | Liverpool | April 22 |
| Mississippi | New York | Havre | April 27 |
| Fulton | New York | Havre | May 17 |
| COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC. | | | |
| Moro Castle | New York | Havana | April 18 |
| Juniata | Philada | New Orleans | April 18 |
| Stars and Stripes | Philada | Havana | April 20 |
| Wyoming | Philada | Savannah | April 20 |
| Corsica | New York | Havana | April 20 |
| Arizona | New York | Aspinwall | April 20 |
| Nevada | New York | San Juan | April 20 |
| J. W. Everman | Philada | Charleston | April 20 |
| N. America | New York | Brazil | April 22 |
| S. America | New York | Brazil | May 22 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, Havana and New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Barque E. A. Souder, Payne, St. Marys, Ga., to load for Cork, E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr E. Doran, Davis, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.

Schr American Eagle, Ramsey, Washington, J. T. Justus.

Schr Elizabeth, Horner, Norfolk, Audenried, Norton & Co.

Schr Mary Elizabeth, Riggin, Snow Hill, Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Benj. Sheppard, Williams, Laurel, Moore & Wheatley.

St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

St'r Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

St'r W. Whillden, Riggins, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

Tug Commodore, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. brig Cheviot, Whitney, 17 days from Trinidad, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig J. E. Allen, Allen, 12 days from Trinidad, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Br. brig Cambridge, Smith, 20 days from Guantanamo, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig Herald, Wood, 9 days from Matanzas, with molasses to John Mason & Co.—vessel to G. W. Bernadou & Bro.

Brig Nellie Mitchell, Dumphy, 5 days from Charleston, with lumber to Merchant & Co.

Schr Mary G. Farr, Maloy, 17 days from Trinidad, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Br. schr Grand Master, Seabryer, 5 days from Halifax, with fish to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr C. McCarthy Godfrey, 8 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Harris & Stotesbury—vessel to P. Fitzpatrick.

Schr M. P. Hudson, Hudson, 7 days from Cardenas, with molasses to T. Wattson & Sons.

Schr Sallie B. Bateman, 18 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to G. C. Carson & Co.

Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, from Georgetown, with lumber to Latbbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr F. K. Shaw, Shaw, from Georgetown, with lumber to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr Crown Point, Sewers, 7 days from Charleston, with lumber to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr E. Doran, Davis, from Providence, in ballast to Westmoreland Coal Co.

Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, from Norwich.

Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Lookout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Clyde, Duncan, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Rival, Doane, at San Francisco 18th ult., was bound for Baker's Island.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 16th inst.

Steamship Virginia, Allen, for Richmond, sailed from Norfolk 15th inst.

Barque Imperador, Kerlin, hence, below Richmond 14th inst.

Barque W. Butcher, Nickerson, from Portland, at Havana 9th inst.

Barque E. H. Rich, Hopkins, hence for Trinidad, was spoken 12th inst., lat. 35 10, lon. 73 08, by the schr Albert Treat, at New York. The E. H. Rich has lost in the gale of the 12th her foretopmast, with part of foremast head, also mainmast and mainmast head.

Brig W. R. Sawyer, Rea, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 6th inst.

Schr James H. Johnson, Smith, hence at Newport 16th inst.

Schrs M. Kinsle, Parsons, and G. Fales, Nickerson, hence, at Providence 16th inst.

Schrs E. Matthews, McElwee; M. E. Nason, Sparks; M. Hall, Griffin; and D. Pearson, Pearson, hence, at Boston 16th inst.

Schr I. L. Howard, McDuffie, hence, at Portland 15th instant.

Schrs Extra, Taylor; J. Rowlett, Bradley; and Gen. Grant, Coleman, hence, at Richmond 14th inst.

Schr P. M. Trasker, Allen, hence, at Portland 16th instant.

Schrs M. Standish, Rich, and J. C. Brooks, Burgess, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 16th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The whaling barque President at New Bedford 15th inst., passed on the 10th, in lat. 34 40 N., lon. 72 30 W., a raft of spars, with a pole erected six feet high, with something attached to the top of it for a wait, appearing like a man's cloth cap—no persons or bodies to be seen.

Barque Said Bin Sultan, of Boston, 240 tons, built at Newburyport in 1861, has been purchased by Mr. J. C. Osgood and others, of Salem, and will hereafter hail from Salem. She will be employed in the whaling business, under command of Captain Jas. W. Holmes, of Quincy, Mass.

A schooner of 132 tons, owned by parties in Provincetown and Salem, was launched from the yard of Messrs. James McKenzie, at Essex, on the 6th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

*Bristol Channel.*—Notice is hereby given that considerable changes having taken place in the sands in the vicinity of Cardiff, the following alterations in the buoyage thereof will be forthwith carried into effect, viz.:—

The Ranie Spit Buoy will be moved about N.NE. one cable.

The NW. Spit Buoy will be discontinued.

The West Cardiff Buoy will be moved about N. two and one-third cables.

The Wolves Buoy will be moved about W. by N. ½ N. one cable.

The Mackenzie Shoal Buoy will be moved about W. one cable.

The new Patch Buoy will be moved about NE. by E. ½ E. two and one-quarter cables.

The SW. Patch Buoy will be moved about NE. by E. ½ E. two and one-quarter cables.

The Welsh Hook Buoy will be moved about E. ½ N. eight cables.

An additional black can buoy, to be called Middle Cardiff, will be placed in Cardiff Roads, in four fathoms at low water spring tides.

A new spiral buoy, colored black and white, in checkers, to be called Cardiff Spit, will be placed in two and three-quarters fathoms, with Monk Stone bearing about S. by W. ½ W., and distant one mile.

A new can buoy, colored red and white in vertical stripes, and to be called Middle Hook, nearly midway between the SW. Patch and the Welsh Hook Buoys.

Notice is also given that on or about the 1st of October next:—

The Ranie Spit Buoy will be colored black and white in vertical stripes, instead of red as at present.

The West Cardiff Buoy will be surmounted by a staff and triangle, instead of a globe as at present.

The Cardiff Hook Buoy will be colored black, instead of black and white in checkers as at present.

The East Cardiff Buoy will be a spiral buoy with a staff and globe, and will be colored black, instead of red as at present.

The Nash Swatchway Buoy will be colored black and white in vertical stripes, instead of black as at present.

The Breaksea Buoy will be colored black and white in checkers, instead of black in horizontal stripes as at present.

The Wolves Buoy will be colored red, instead of red and white in checkers as at present.

The West Culver Buoy will be a spiral buoy, with a staff and triangle, and will be colored black and white in horizontal bands, instead of red and white in vertical stripes as at present.

The East Culver Buoy will be a spiral buoy with a staff and globe, and will be colored red and white in horizontal bands, instead of red as at present.

The new Patch Buoy will be colored red and white in horizontal bands, instead of black as at present.

The SW. Patch Buoy will be a spiral buoy, with a staff and globe, and will be colored red and white in horizontal bands, instead of red as at present.

The Welsh Hook Buoy will be colored red and white in checkers, instead of black as at present.

The West Usk Buoy will be colored red and white in checkers, instead of black as at present.

The East Usk Buoy will be colored red, instead of black and white in checkers, as at present.

By order. P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, March 11, 1867.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER,
Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and as a domestic remedy, unequalled.
CURES:
BURNS, BRUISES, LAMENESS, SORENESS, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, PILES, BOILS, STINGS, SORE EYES, BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, NOSE, STOMACH. CORNS, ULCERS, OLD SORES,
And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.
The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail..........50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail..........$1·00
Quarts in bottle..........$1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.
SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES
Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions..........$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials..........$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases..........$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 tuths

## MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
House-Furnishing Goods,
NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia
His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.
A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1thstf

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,
NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 10 mw

FITLER, WEAVER & CO,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866.
Address KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [2 2] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

## FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $100,000 | United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871 | $114,000·00 |
| 120,000 | United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881 | 136,500·00 |
| 200,000 | United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes | 211,500·00 |
| 125,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts) | 126,562·50 |
| 54,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 54,700·00 |
| 66,000 | State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan | 44,620·00 |
| 50,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 50,750·00 |
| 20,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds | 20,500·00 |
| 25,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 24,250·00 |
| 25,00 | Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees) | 20,750·00 |
| 30,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 18,000·00 |
| 7,000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 5,040·00 |
| 15,000 | 300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia) | 15,000·00 |
| 7,150 | 143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 8,258·25 |
| 5,000 | 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 3,950·00 |
| *20,000 | 80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company | 20,000·00 |
| 195,900 | Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property | 195,900·00 |
| $1,045,050 par. | Market value, | $1,070,280·75 |
| | Cost, $1,030,552·05. | |
| | Real Estate | 36,000·00 |
| | Bills receivable for insurances made | 27,637·20 |
| | Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company | 38,923·90 |
| | Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value | 2,930·00 |
| | Cash in Bank $41,102·26<br>Cash in Drawer 447·14 | 41,540·00 |
| | | $1,407,321·56 |

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardou.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13,
Capital..........$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus..........946,713·98
Premiums..........1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18 INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 18 t12 31

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, WM. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.
JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL.
CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000
Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.
CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.
E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, N. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, second story front office, Philadelphia, Pa.
PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 22
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.
A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

## SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship WYOMING, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 20, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
JUNIATA 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie.
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.
The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans April 18, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans April 13.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 27, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.
CITY OF BOSTON..........Saturday, April 20
EDINBURGH..........Wednesday, April 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, April 27
CITY OF CORK..........Wednesday, May 1
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Saturday, May 4
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First Cabin..........$110 Steerage..........$35
To London..........115 To London..........38
To Paris..........125 To Paris..........45
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $35 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
11 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
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Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

## AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
RE-ENGAGEMENT AND THIRD WEEK OF
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH,
the eminent histrionic artist.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 18,
the sparkling Comedy, in 3 acts,
WINE WORKS WONDERS;
OR, THE INCONSTANT.
Young Mirabel..........Mr. J. E. MURDOCH
To conclude with
THE LOTTERY TICKET.
Friday—BENEFIT OF MR. J. E. MURDOCH,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
SATURDAY NIGHT—THE STRANGER.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 20,
SECOND MURDOCH MATINEE.
WILD OATS.
Rover..........Mr. J. E. MURDOCH
Matinee seats can be secured now.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 18,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of the charming young artiste,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear, by request,
AND FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY,
in her great picturesque character of
CYNTHIA,
THE BEAUTIFUL GIPSY GIRL,
in Buckstone's original Drama, entitled
THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.
Grand Complimentary Benefit to
LUCILLE WESTERN,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on Saturday Afternoon, April 20, and the same NIGHT AT THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
LAST WEEK OF EDWIN ADAMS.
TO-NIGHT (Thursday), April 18,
only night of O'Keefe's Comedy,
WILD OATS;
OR, THE STROLLING GENTLEMAN.
Rover..........EDWIN ADAMS
After which, Craig's Burlesque,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Romeo..........Mr. S. Hemple
Juliet..........Mr. Craig
Friday—Benefit of EDWIN ADAMS.
GRAND DOUBLE BILL.
Monday next—LADY DON.

FOYER OF ACADEMY.
THEODORE HABELMAN'S
Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert,
TUESDAY EVENING, April 23,
when he will be assisted by
MISS HENRIETTE BEEBE,
Soprano, from New York,
L. P. WHEAT,
Pianist, from the Conservatoires of Leipsic and Paris
J. R. POZNANSKI,
Violinist, from New York.
Tickets, $1 each, to be had at Music Stores and door.
Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8.
During Mr. Habelman's sojourn in the city, he will give instructions in Vocal Music to a few private pupils.
Further particulars to be had at LOUIS MEYER'S Music Store, No. 1230 CHESNUT Street 4 18 5t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE COMIC PANTOMIME

CONCERT HALL.—The sublime Paintings by Murillo of "Christ Raising Lazarus from the Dead," and the "Death of Virginia," will be exhibited on TUESDAY, April 16, and every Evening, when the audience will be presented with splendid
GIFTS,
of the value of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.
On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock Matinees will be given. Tickets, 25 cents for parents and children, when the children will be presented with elegant toys. Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. For sale at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Hall. 4 16 tf

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
8 90 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

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11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

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For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, of June Term, 1866, No. 84. In Divorce. AMALIA VOELKER vs. PHILIPP VOELKER.

To Philipp Voelker, the above-named respondent—Sir:—The depositions of witnesses for libellant in the above case will be taken before E. K. NICHOLS, Esq., the Examiner, appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, at the office of the subscriber, No. 512 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FRED. DITTMANN,
4 4 15t* Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF WARREN F. FERGUSON.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS GREENBANK, Assignee of the Estate of WARREN F. FERGUSON, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 29, 1867, at half-past 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 32 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

E. H. THARP,
4 8 thstu5t* Auditor.

## HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
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Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. 3 11

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
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Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
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1 25 3m CORNER OF RACE.

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A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
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# Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1867.

## The Character of the Pennsylvania State Loan.

THE financial security of a Commonwealth rests on the double foundation of sufficient resources and popular confidence in the willingness and ability of the State to pay its debts. Viewed from these standpoints, we must assign to the new loan lately negotiated by Pennsylvania the foremost place among all the investments of the day for reliability. When we consider the vast resources of the Keystone State, and the limited amount of her indebtedness, which, when compared with her assets, makes her liabilities as a drop in a bucket, we can imagine no safer or more desirable form of permanent investment than the purchase of the bonds of the Commonwealth. The total debt amounts to $23,000,000; while within her borders are railroad and Government stock amounting to over $500,000,000, with an equally heavy sum employed in her manufactures and mining operations. With the unlimited power of taxing all this capital (except United States bonds), which rests in the Legislature, there can be no question as to the full ability of the State to cancel her debt before it becomes due, if she be so inclined. The second requisite to financial prosperity, public confidence, is certainly well attested by the eagerness with which the loan was absorbed. From all parts of the State, in small sums, came up the bids of the small real estate holders for a share of the loan. But not on these alone does the proof of the advantages of the loan rest. We notice among the published bids the names of the three great banking-houses of our State, Jay Cooke & Co., Drexel & Co., and E. W. Clark & Co., the bids from whom alone more than covered the total amount of the entire loan authorized. When we see men who have succeeded in the past, who have successfully negotiated a vast United States loan of thousands of millions, who are universally esteemed the wisest financiers in the Commonwealth, and hold the foremost place for business tact—when we see these men investing their millions in an enterprise, we may feel well assured that that enterprise is good. And in the case of the State loan, $16,000,000 were taken by these houses. Thus we find both the masses of the people and the ablest financiers uniting in the desire to invest in the bonds just issued by our Commonwealth.

Covered as this loan is by a capital fifty times its amount, rendered secure by the gradual extinguishment of the debt by the sinking fund, which pays from one million to one million and a half a year, there cannot exist a shadow of a doubt as to the perfect safety of the investment. Looking at the financial condition of the country, we are not surprised at the eagerness with which the loan is being sought for. With distrust in all the marts of trade, with little business doing, and a general feeling of insecurity for the future, it is only natural that people should select this investment, at once permanent, should they so desire, or in such a condition as to be rendered instantly available in money, should circumstances render it necessary. The loan is fully appreciated by our people, and is being taken from the hands of the bankers holding it at a rate which will absorb it all within ninety days. The overdue loan will be received, principal and interest, when parties purchase the new. Comparing our State loan with the other investments in the market, we do not hesitate to state that, in our conviction, it is the safest and most desirable investment within the reach of those who have capital on hand.

## How the Colored Citizens of the South View the Situation.

WE have never had the least fear that the mass of the freedmen of the South would act with the Republican party, at least until their rights and liberties should be placed upon a secure foundation in the constitutions of the Southern States. Of course, any occasional renegade, like Beverly Nash, will be bought up by the opposition, but it is impossible in the nature of things that he should have much influence over his fellows. The black man of the South knows full well that he was once a slave and now is free. He knows who gave him that freedom. He knows to whom he is indebted for the ballot. Wherever there is an organization of his friends he will act with it.

How powerfully these great facts of his former and present condition appeal to the mind of the freedman, is well shown in the brief record of some speeches delivered by colored citizens at a meeting lately held at Greenville, South Carolina. We submit that no orator, however learned and polished, could have made better or more effective points than are to be found in the following extracts from the speeches of these untutored men, just escaped from a life-long thraldom.

Said Richmond Williams, the Chairman of the meeting:—

"None of us here to-night are orators. None of us can express ourselves eloquently, or even properly; but we are here as freedmen. We have rights and privileges which we never owned before. We have a right to vote. Ours is the privilege of helping to elect officers who shall make laws for us, and I want every man to understand who are his friends, and when the day comes, to be careful who he votes for. Our former position was that of a lone boatman upon the wide waters without rudder or paddle, while near him were plenty of human beings who might, if they chose, put a paddle in his hands, but they did not choose; when somebody further removed from the poor boatman made a desperate effort, and threw a paddle over the heads of the unhelping, unfeeling men around him, with the words, 'Now paddle your own canoe.' We hear much talk about who are our friends. This now we know that until now we never had any rights or privileges. *It must have been a friend that gave them to us.*"

Said Wilson Cook:—

"It is the first time in my life that I've had the privilege of expressing my feelings in public. Who granted us these privileges? Did our Legislature at their last session grant us these rights? I think not; but the best friend we have in the world gave them to us. Beverly Nash says our best friends are this side of the Potomac. I think not; I know they are not. Our former masters should be our best friends; but are they? The scriptures say we must prove them. Mr. Nash says he had rather trust our old masters than other men; but where did they leave us? why, in the mud. We must reason among ourselves, and decide who are our best friends. Be careful that you cast your votes not to cut your own throats. If your old master comes to you and draws you a bad picture, and tells you what is to happen in ten years, you be very careful. The Republican is Wilson Cook's friend. After all the Republicans have done for us, shall we say they are our enemies? I had rather be taken out in some old field and hung first. I have offered $1500 in gold for myself, and they said, 'Wilson Cook, that day will never come;' but the day came when the good old Stars and Stripes waved over here, and *they said*, 'Wilson Cook, you are *free*, and have got your $1500 yet' (loud cheering), and now shall I turn traitor to the ones who planted the good old flag in our midst? Rather hang me. Once we were slaves; now we are freedmen. Let us do our duty by our country, and we will be a people yet, if we behave ourselves. The United States says so, and I believe it. See all they have done for us, and what they are now doing. Look at the teachers who have left their homes, deprived themselves of society, and subjected themselves to the sneers of our former owners—and for what? Why, for us. Who built our school-houses, and who teaches our children? Did we or can we do it ourselves? No; without help we can do nothing. We are thankful that darkness is going away, and as the light dawns upon the freedman's mind he will know who to vote for, and we will prove ourselves a grateful people yet."

Said Mr. Williams:—

"The Southern people say they are our best friends. It is for us to decide. The privileges we now enjoy would never have been granted us by our former masters. You all know by whom they *are* granted, and it seems to me mighty hard to turn against our Northern friends, or to speak as Beverly Nash has done. Now, you all know who to vote for without my telling you. We have a right to choose our own friends, and will vote for those we can trust. Suppose a man had you down beating you, and another man should come along and take him off, which man would you call your friend? (Replies:—"We know our friends.") Or suppose your wrists were handcuffed, and some kind-hearted person should take off the handcuffs, who would you call your friend, the one who put them on or took them off? *The Republican party have taken off thousands of handcuffs.* Whom will you choose, Republicans or Democrats? *Our President has vetoed every bill that has been offered for our welfare;* Congress, the Republican party, have passed over his veto. This is why we are allowed to meet here and exchange our views like men to-night. We come here for no political excitement, but because we wish to preserve our rights. If practicable, we would be friendly with all, and forgiving, with malice towards none, harmony in all our hearts; but we must be decided like men. Who shall make laws for us? Will we vote for Republicans or Democrats? (Unanimous cries of "For Republicans only.") It was then voted: "This is a Republican meeting."

## How to Fill the Offices.

THE dead-lock between the President and the Senate in regard to the Philadelphia appointments still continues. If the President really wishes to fill these offices, let him appoint good, honest men, who voted for Lincoln and Johnson, instead of Democrats, who did all they could to elect McClellan and Pendleton. There are a hundred good men in this city who voted for Andrew Johnson in 1864, entirely unobjectionable in every respect, and fully qualified to fill the position of Collector, whom the Senate would confirm if nominated. Why does not the President try the names of some of these men? Why does he proscribe men whose only offense is that they voted for Andrew Johnson in 1864? Why does he seek to reward men who proscribed Andrew Johnson during all that earlier and nobler career when he won those laurels for service in the cause of the Union which are still his chief public ornament?

## MEXICO.

### Max Suing for Terms—Juarez Orders Him to be Treated with the Consideration Due to Unsuccessful Valor, when Taken—Puebla Reported Taken by Diaz, Etc.

HAVANA, April 18.—The Spanish steamer Paris, from Vera Cruz on the 7th and Sisal on the 8th, arrived at this port on the 16th instant, with eighty-three passengers on board, of all nationalities. Among these I noticed Senor Ramirez, Bishop of Mexico. Nevertheless, not one printed paper has been received from the Mexican territory by anybody, not even the Mexican Consul.

The fall of Puebla is contradicted by some of the passengers.

I learn from a very respectable source in this city that letters from the Mexican capital to the 28th of March stated that Maximilian was expected there before long, and that in several encounters "on the way" his forces had beaten the Liberals.

I have seen letters from Tampico to the 27th ult., and as they make no reference to any new event, it is presumed that nothing new has occurred there. The Liberal forces never left the town, as was intended.

Later accounts say that the Archduke had arrived in the capital, leaving General Mejia besieging the forces of Escobedo in San Luis Potosi. Generals Miramon and Castillo, after obtaining the victory in different encounters and actions in Zacatecas and Queretaro were marching on Guadalajara. These reports are from a very respectable source in Vera Cruz; but how far they may be true is not for me to conjecture. The reported fall of Puebla is rather improbable.

The news gathered from Liberal sources is to the following effect:—Although there is no communication with the interior, travellers from the capital give the following information:—

The forces under the immediate command of Max, led by General Castillo, attempted to raise the siege on the part of the Liberals, but were repulsed with great loss and compelled again to shut themselves up in the city of Queretaro. Two days later Max asked for a suspension of hostilities in order to treat on the terms of capitulation, which, according to the injunctions of Juarez, could only be at discretion. Juarez gave express orders to convey the Archduke to San Luis Potosi as a prisoner of war, and with all the consideration due to "unsuccessful valor." Maximilian having thus opened the way to avoid further bloodshed in a struggle so fruitless, it is not improbable that the next steamer may bring the news of the capital being occupied by the forces of General Escobedo. The besieging forces, composed of the contingents of the different States amounted to thirty thousand men, furnished with a fine artillery train. Before the fiasco of General Castillo, which took place in Apaseo (a small town near Queretaro), the Imperialist forces did not exceed thirteen thousand men.

The city of Puebla was finally taken by General Porfirio Diaz. On the 2d inst the Liberal forces besieging Vera Cruz celebrated the event by a grand parade and the discharge of twenty-one guns.

The little American squadron moored before Vera Cruz celebrated the taking of Puebla on the same day, General Baranda, second in command of the Liberal forces before the port, came on board the corvette to give an official communication of that victory.

Owing to the want of artillery General Benavides would have to prolong the siege until the final termination of the military operations of Queretaro.

The greater part of the one thousand three hundred Imperialists in Vera Cruz are foreigners. Their artillery is excellent. The Liberals are four thousand men strong, with only one large gun.

The chief in command of the Imperialists in arms is Don Jose Juan Landero. General Cuevas has succeeded General Perez Gomez, who remains in Mexico territory.

The Imperial Commissary continues to persecute and exile all persons supposed to be inimical to the Imperialist cause. Senors Rosas and Barcena have arrived in the steamer Paris. Many individuals compromised with the politics of the "empire" have arrived from Sisal. The Liberal troops of Ismal were advancing upon Merida, which town could not hold out many days longer. Campeche, however, resisted the continuous attacks of Zepeda.

A steamer from New York loaded with arms and ammunition for the Liberals, had arrived at Tampico. The steamer was bought by Senor Romero, the Minister in Washington, and in order to shorten the military operations against Vera Cruz, was to be fitted out as a man-of-war.—*N. Y. Herald.*

## A WOMAN KICKED TO DEATH.

### A Horrible Affair in Brooklyn—Robbery and Violence by Garroters.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, who was garroted, beaten, and robbed by three ruffians at the corner of Willoughby and Lawrence streets, Brooklyn, on the evening of the 27th of March, died on Sunday last from the effects of the injuries she received on that occasion. Coroner Smith was notified yesterday to hold an inquest upon her body, at her late residence, corner of Bergen and Classon avenues. The husband of the unfortunate woman, who is engaged in business in Boston, sent her a sum of money, which she received in New York on the 27th of March. She expended $20 of the amount in the purchase of a dress pattern, and the remainder of the money, $140, she concealed in the bosom of her dress. She then crossed the Fulton ferry, and by mistake took a Myrtle avenue instead of a Fulton avenue car. On reaching the corner of Lawrence street she discovered her error, and started to cross to Fulton avenue. When she had reached the corner of Willoughby street she was attacked by three ruffians, one of whom caught her by the throat and choked her until she became insensible, while the other two tore open the bosom of her dress and robbed her of her money. The poor woman struggled to free herself from the clutches of the thieves, when they knocked her down and kicked her until she was quite insensible. They then made their escape, and the only description she could give of them on returning to consciousness, was that one was quite tall, had a sandy complexion, and wore a light colored coat; while another was a thick-set man, dressed in dark clothing. It is believed the unfortunate woman was followed by the thieves from New York, and they took the opportunity of perpetrating the outrage at the above place. A post-mortem examination was held upon the body yesterday, when the fact was revealed that the deceased had been injured in the most terrible manner, and that she was within one month of giving birth to an infant. An inquest will be held upon the body on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.—*N. Y. Herald.*

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

*[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]*

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

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"THE BREAKERS,"
A NEW LECTURE
BY
Rev. T. De Witt Talmage,
MUSICAL FUND HALL,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, APRIL 18,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Under the auspices of the "Philalethean Literary Association."

Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents; for sale at the door. 4 13 5t*

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NATURE FIGHTS DISEASE GALLANTLY; but don't fail to aid her when she is assailed. In all cases when there is a tendency to inflammation, the ally she most needs is TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. Its effect is to prevent congestion and keep down fever. 4 16 tuths 3trp SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

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THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
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OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.

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EDMUND YATES' NEW NOVEL,
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Is ready this morning. Those who have read it say it has a great deal more character than any of his other novels, and you know "Broken to Harness", and "Running the Gauntlet" are great favorites. We anticipate a large sale.

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**ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.**
SPRING EXHIBITION NOW OPEN,
AT THEIR NEW GALLERIES,
NO. 1334 CHESNUT STREET,
From 9 A. M to 6 P. M. [4 13 tf
Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

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**CEDAR CAMPHOR**

Stifling to Insect-Life. Best against MOTHS Sold by Druggists everywhere. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. 1t

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**N. & G. TAYLOR CO.,**

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN
**TIN PLATE**
AND
**METALS,**
Nos. 303 and 305 BRANCH St.,
4 17 2t4p* PHILADELPHIA.

---

**A. S. ROBINSON'S First Large Sale of MANTEL, PIER, and OVAL MIRRORS of finest quality of THICK WHITE FRENCH PLATE GLASS, Splendidly Framed, will take place at the Art Gallery of B. SCOTT, Jr., No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, on THURSDAY MORNING, April 25, at 10 o'clock.**

**The Goods will be open for examination on Monday Morning, April 22, as above.** [4 18 7trp

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**LARGE SALE**
OF
VALUABLE COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY,
NEW STEAM ENGINE, ETC.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30,
AT 10 O'CLOCK,

At the Mill recently occupied by the late James Wilde, situated in Upper Darby, near Kelleyville, on the Media Railroad, 6 miles from Philadelphia,

WILL BE SOLD

All the VALUABLE COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY, including a new 60-horse Corliss Steam Engine, Tubular Boilers, with Shafting, Steam Pipes, Belting, Bobbins, Reeds, Heddles, Dye Tubs Fixtures, etc. etc.

The Machinery will be sold in lots.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery on and after the 16th inst., at the Auction Store.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON,
AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 1110 CHESNUT STREET.
4 13,16,18,20,23,25 27.29

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IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA
ESTATE OF JAMES C. WORRELL, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of EMILY S. WORRELL, Administratrix, c. t. a. of the Estate of JAMES C. WORRELL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on THURSDAY, the 2d day of May, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 123 S. FIFTH street, in the city of Philadelphia. AMOS BRIGGS,
4 17 thstu5t* Auditor.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

**KITCHEN & CO.,**
**JEWELERS.**
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line.

N. RULON

Having engaged with Kitchen & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. [3 21 thsm

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**SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!**

GOLD WATCHES,
GOLD CHAINS,
DIAMOND RINGS,
SOLID SILVER-WARE AND FINE CLOCKS,
Of all styles and patterns, and all to be
SOLD AT
**FIVE CENTS EACH.**

As the undersigned is giving up the retail business, after being twenty years in the trade, and as thousands of my customers know that I have one of the largest and best stocks of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY IN THE CITY.

SALE TO COMMENCE THIS MORNING.

April 8, 1867, and be continued EVERY DAY and EVENING until all is sold out, at FIVE CENTS EACH. The public in general are invited to come and see for themselves the Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Silver-Ware, Diamonds, and all the different styles of goods going at FIVE CENTS each.

H. MULLIGAN,
NO. 552 NORTH SECOND STREET,
4 17 6*rp PHILADELPHIA.

---

**MEAD & CO.,**
**No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,**
SECOND FLOOR.

Have just finished several NEW STYLES OF TEA SETS, and are now offering them at lowest prices.

TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, PLAIN.....$24 TO $30
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED..........$25
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED..........$27
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED..........$30
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, VERY RICH........$33
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, VERY RICH........$35

MEAD & CO.
ARE NOW AT
NO. 910 CHESNUT ST., SECOND FLOOR.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR WARE.
MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,
4 4 3mrp] NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

---

**1028 CHESNUT.**

**I. J. TAYLOR,**
**JEWELLER.**

The attention of the public is invited to my Stock, comprising

FINE WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER-WARE,
ELEGANT JEWELRY,
CLOCKS,
MUSIC BOXES,

And all articles appertaining to the trade offered at reduced prices.

WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

1028. [3 26 tuths3m8p

## WANTS.

$25.—THE GENUINE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.—Wanted $25.
—Agents, $150 per month and all expenses paid, to sell the Genuine Bartlett Sewing Machine. This Machine will do all the work that can be done on any high-priced Machine, and is fully patented, licensed, and warranted for five years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms address
H. HALL & CO.,
No. 724 CHESNUT Street,
4 6 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

---

WANTED—$4000, FOR WHICH A POLICY of Insurance will be given for $10,000 as security. Address F. SEYMOUR, at this office, for three days. 4 16 3t*

---

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE A property near Sixth and Market streets. Address No. 12 N. SIXTH Street. 4 18 3t*

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND Fixtures of the old-established Hotel, Restaurant, and Dining Saloons, situate at the southwest corner of CARTER Street and EXCHANGE Place lately of Frederick Lakemeyer, deceased, and favorably known as "Lakemeyer's" to all branches of the business community. For terms, apply on the premises, to MARY LAKEMEYER,
3 29 tf Administratrix.

---

ELEGANT ARCH STREET RESIDENCE for sale, in perfect order, with every modern convenience. W. MAULE,
4 18thstu6t* No. 311½ WALNUT Street.

## TO RENT.

CHESNUT HILL.—STONE MANSION on Wissahickon Pike, commanding a beautiful view. 9 rooms, and replete with every convenience. Stabling for two or three horses. To Let, furnished, $600 per month.

Also, a double, painted Stone Mansion, near the above, and of similar description for $350 per month, unfurnished. Apply to WILLIAM A. ROLIN,
4 16 3t* No. 739 MARKET Street.

---

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT, containing about twenty acres, within ten miles of the city. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
4 13 6t No. 132 S. FOURTH Street.

---

TO LET—DESIRABLE DWELLING ON West GREEN street, with furniture complete.
R. F. GLENN,
4 18 3t* No. 121 S. SEVENTH Street.

---

FOR RENT—BRICK AND COAL YARD at NICETOWN. ROWLETT,
4 17 2t* No. 211 S. FOURTH Street.

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**SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK**
OF PHILADELPHIA,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,
E. B. HALL, CASHIER,
OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS

Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 18 thstu3m

---

FOR SALE—AN EXPRESS WAGON. HAS run six months; made by Fulton. Address "Wagon," for three days, at this Office. 4 18 3t

## GROCERIES, ETC.

**CHOICE WINES.**

A large and fresh assortment of Champagne and other Wines, just received, consisting of

VEUVE CLICQUOT; CARTE D'OR; MOET & CHANDON'S GREEN SEAL; MUMM'S PRIVATE STOCK; IMPERIAL ROSE; CABINET AND DRY VERZENAY; BOUCHE FILL'S; HEIDSIECK & CO.; KUPFERBERG'S SPARKLING RHINE WINES; FINE GERMAN HOCKS; TABLE CLARETS; FINE CORDIALS, ETC.

All of which we offer at the agents prices in New York, and liberal discounts to the trade.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuthsáp] PHILADELPHIA.

---

**PURE RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES,**

Especially imported for Private Use, and
**Superior Qualities of Claret Wines**
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

A. WOYTT,
4 18 1m NO. 328 WALNUT STREET.

---

**NATRONA**
**REFINED SAPONIFIER,**
*OR CONCENTRATED LYE.*
THE READY FAMILY SOAP-MAKER.

Price $6 50 per case of 48 boxes.

Each box will make 8 pounds of superior Hard Soap, or 175 pounds of good soft soap.

$100 will be paid in every instance if it does not make Prime Hard or Soft Soap, WHEN THE DIRECTIONS ARE FOLLOWED.

Liberal discounts made to large dealers.

Manufactured by
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.
FERGUSSON & SMITH,
BROKERS,
4 12 6tip] NO. 43 S. FRONT ST., PHILA.
ASK FOR "NATRONA; REFINED SAPONIFIER."

---

**BURDSALL,**
NO. 249 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
BELOW LOCUST,

Is prepared to furnish Families removing to the country for the Summer season, with the choicest articles of FRESH MARKETING, including Prime Beef, Mutton, Jersey Poultry, Spring Chicken, and Lamb in season, etc. Orders promptly sent, free of charge, to all depots.

He refers by permission, to the following-named gentlemen:— 4 11 1mrp*

| | |
|---|---|
| John Welsh, | W. M. Meredith, |
| John S Newbold, | Morris Hacker, |
| E. T. Eisenbrey, | George W. Blight, |
| Cope Bros., | R. Marshall, |
| Oliver Landreth | Edward G. Clark. |

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**THOMPSON BLACK & SON,**
BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,
DEALERS IN
FINE TEAS
AND
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Goods delivered in any part of the city, or packed securely for the country. [3 30 stuth3mrp

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**DESIRABLE FOR LUNCHEONS; PICNICS, ETC.**

Pates of Grouse and Quail, Pheasant, English Hare, and Venison
Gelatines of Grouse, Pheasant, Quail, and Turkey.
Roast Pheasant, Quail, Grouse, and Sweet Breads.
Equal to the imported in style and quality.

FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ Corner EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

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**FAMILY FLOUR.**
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS.
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

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**NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI**
"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
**Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters,**
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

---

LONDON BROWN STOUT
AND SCOTCH ALE,
In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

---

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S Old Established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

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WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Oolong.

---

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG Hyson.

---

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.

---

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Japan.

---

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND Fragrant.

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WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 3 21 1m

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**W.H. GROVE. DESKS. OFFICE TABLES. 111 N. 4TH ST.**

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FRANKLIN AND JACKSON, THE MAN OF Thought and the Man of Action, with Portraits—Mark Lemon, of London "Punch"—Portraits of Nineteen Kings and Queens of Sweden—A Cherokee Legend; Origin of the Human Race, of Game and Indian Corn—Phrenology in Schools—The Metric System—Tight Lacing, illustrated—Muscular Power—Effects of a Bad Dream—National Salutations—Shopping, by Mrs. Wyllys—Charity—Total Depravity—Origin of Life—Pope's Essay on Man—in May number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Twenty cents, or $2 a year. Address, S. R. WELLS, Editor, No. 389 BROADWAY, New York; or J. L. CAPEN, No. 722 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 5 18 2t

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A BRILLIANT MAGAZINE! "OUR SCHOOL-DAY VISITOR." It speaks for itself. Quarterly parts, 35 cents; Monthly edition, 12 cents. For sale everywhere.
J. W. DAUGADAY & CO., Publishers,
1t No. 424 WALNUT Street.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

**THE WHEATLEY DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.**—Last evening this Association gave their inaugural performance, and thereby dedicated their new hall, at Fifth and Gaskill streets, which has been fitted up in grand style, and reflects great credit on those who superintended it. Private boxes, new scenery, finely ornamented proscenium drop-curtain, and everything appertaining to make it a first-class place of entertainment, has been provided. The comfort of the audience has been taken into consideration, and seats are furnished that will please the most fastidious.

The performance last evening was a decided success. Goldsmith's comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer* was rendered in a manner exceedingly good for amateurs. Mr. J. Brook as "Young Marlowe," Mr. William H. Andrews as "Mr. Hardcastle," E. E. Hulfish, Jr., as "Tony Lumpkin," and Miss Clare and Miss Nevill, were excellent. Of the others, the less said the better. The afterpiece, adapted by D. W. Farre, entitled *The Live Indian*, excited a great deal of laughter, the acting being fair.

We understand that Mr. William Wheatley, of New York, after whom the Association is named, made it a handsome present a short time since, in order to further the plan of fitting up the hall in a manner becoming a first-class organization. The orchestra did exceedingly well, considering they have not been playing together long; but we would advise them, before they advance further, to obtain a respectable "winding-up" to the airs.

Performances will be given at the hall every Wednesday evening.

**WANTED A HAT.**—John McArthur, a young man, became impressed with the idea that, as his hat was old, he required a new one, and that the cheapest mode was to steal it. About half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon he stepped into a hat store at Fifteenth and Shippen streets, threw off his old cap, and appropriated, *vi et armis*, a fine dress hat, notwithstanding the proprietor earnestly remonstrated against this mode of procedure, but was kept in abeyance by threats to the effect that he would be placed in an unenviable position if he did not "shut up." McArthur left, but was soon arrested by Officers Garrison and Sameltuck, of the Fifth District, and was taken to the Station House, but in so doing the officers found it necessary to use their clubs, as McArthur was disposed to kick, bite, punch, and swear to a degree that was not at all gratifying.

Alderman Swift committed him to answer at Court, in default of $400 bail for the larceny, and also in a like amount for an assault upon the officers.

**DIFFERING OPINIONS.**—Charles Schneider is the director and owner in fee simple of a lager beer and "sauer wein" establishment, No. 2025 Germantown road. He deals out those pleasurable decoctions to his brother Teutons, and stronger beverages to his friends the Celts, let consequences be what they may. On Tuesday evening, after one of the aforesaid had gradually enlarged his already bulky frame upon beer, and decreased his common sense thereby, a question arose as to whether or not Schneider would purchase ice from the bulky individual during summer. On this question a decided coolness arose between the two, then came a reaction in a warm dispute, and finally Mr. Schneider sought repose upon the floor of his own establishment, induced so to do by having a pitcher and a number of glasses dashed upon his upper works, and badly injuring his left eye. The bulky individual, named Philip Shimel, was held to answer by Alderman Cloud, for this unwarranted display of pugilistic capabilities.

**INTEMPERANCE AND STABBING.**—There seems to be a direct affinity between intemperance and assaulting with dangerous weapons—the one as cause, and the other very generally as effect which is proven by the number of savage assaults. Mary Jane Wellington, having deliberately, by the use of copious drinks, put herself into a state of semi-intoxication, like all persons in a similar state took umbrage at the actions of a little boy, residing in a house at Sixth and Bedford streets. She drew a large clasp knife, and attempted to make way with him. He, being biased against such an action, got away, but not altogether safe, as he sustained painful injuries in the shape of ugly wounds on his hands and wrists Sergeant Jeffries arrested Mary Jane, who was committed to answer by Alderman Tittermary in default of $800 bail.

**A BAD LITTLE GIRL.**—Lydia Ewen, a girl aged eleven years, of nowhere pasticularly, was brought up by Sergeant Johnson for a larceny of clothing, etc., in the vicinity of Sixth and Bedford streets. It seems that Lydia has, by her own application, been furnished with good places among kind people to aid in work about the house, but has been decidedly ungrateful in causing trouble by the volubility of her tongue, believing to the contrary of the old adage, "That little girls should be seen and not heard." Within the past two weeks she has had four different places, and has left each one in an unenviable state of domestic turmoil. Alderman Toland sent her to the House of Refuge, to obtain, if possible, a more healthful growth of morals, and gain a more genial and affable disposition.

**ARREST OF A GENERAL THIEF.**—This morning Officer Beam brought in one Jimmy O'Brien, alias Joseph Kelley, alias Josey Kay, who is familiarly known to the police officers and detectives as a person who operates largely, managing now and then to obtain, in various manners, valuable goods in large quantities. He deserves the appellation of a sneak, and yet he often works boldly, as in an operation last night, which led to his arrest. About six o'clock he walked familiarly into the store of Morgan & Co., No. 519 Market street, and took out of a case of goods just opened five pieces of calico. Alderman Hibberd committed him for a hearing before Alderman Beitler this afternoon, at two o'clock.

**SUSPICION OF LARCENY.**—Scott & Co., the proprietors of a flour store on Frankford road, near Palmer street, yesterday morning suddenly missed from their money-drawer the sum of $40 in bills and small change. Officer Quick being informed of the circumstance, soon after arrested two boys, Charles Smith, aged eleven, and James McCormick, aged sixteen, on suspicion of being the persons who committed the robbery, as they were seen, as it is alleged, hanging about the premises and in the store just before the theft was discovered. Alderman Cloud, after a hearing, committed each in default of $600 bail to await a further investigation.

**LARCENY OF CALICO.**—James Kelly, evidently married, from the fact that he steals calico, was arrested last evening for purloining seven pieces of it from Messrs. Morgan & Co., No. 519 Market street. James walked into the store, picked up the goods in question, and walked out, but not unobserved. An officer was requested to look after him, which he did in rather a summary manner. The individual's right name is James O'Brien, and he has the reputation of being a professional sneak thief. He will have a hearing to-day, when, instead of presenting his wife with a new dress, he will be provided with one himself, *i. e.* a prison robe.

**MR. HABELMAN'S CONCERT.**—This favorite German tenor announces a grand concert at the Foyer, which we think will be too small for his audience. He brings with him a new soprano, Miss Bebee, from New York, where her first season has been a continued success. Mr. Wheat, a brilliant pianist from Leipsic and Paris, who is compared to Gottschalk in his style of playing, and the celebrated violinist, Mr. Poznacski, who is too well known to require any notice from us.

**BREACH OF ORDINANCE.**—Quite a number of persons were arrested in and about the Farmers' Market, at Twelfth and Market streets, for breach of the ordinance forbidding the sale of fish, oysters, etc., on the street, and any obstruction of the public highway, to all of which the parties plead guilty. Alderman Morrow fined each, and held them to keep the peace.

**LECTURE TO-NIGHT.**—We would make a special announcement to our friends of the lecture to be delivered this evening, at the Musical Fund Hall, by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, under the auspices of the "Philalethean Literary Association." We feel confident that all who attend will be amply repaid. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at the door.

**MISDEMEANOR.**—James Falan, a hatter by trade, living at No. 403 South street, was before Alderman Beitler this morning, charged with misdemeanor. He was held in $700 bail to answer.

**AMONG** the passengers in the Java for Europe, from New York yesterday, were the following Philadelphians:—Hon. Judge Strong and brother, Captain and Mrs. Stokes Boyd, Mr. A. Johnson, and Miss Mary McHenry.

**OBITUARY.**—Philadelphia has lost a valued citizen, society an honored friend, who was familiarly known, and who enjoyed the esteem and love of a wide circle of acquaintances. Richard Smethurst, Esq., aged 65, departed this life this morning, at his late residence, No. 505 Pine street. He was born in Lancashire, England, in 1802, in 1829 accepted a pressing invitation to emigrate to the Western continent, and made his home in the vicinity of Philadelphia. He was employed for many years as an accountant with Mr. Lewis Pratt, and in 1837 became Secretary of the Board of Executors of the Pratt estate, and in following year executor of the estates of William Richardson, and one of the administrators of James Dundas' estate, and many others, which gave ample testimony of the talent and ability of Mr. Smethurst. For several years past he has been an active member of the Albion and St. George Societies, and lately as President of the latter. Although of foreign nativity, yet he became embued with the principles entertained by all the loyal people of this nation, and his heart was filled with every sentiment for the welfare of his adopted country and the good of its inhabitants. He leaves a large concourse of friends, who sorrow over the loss of one who, by the actions of his life, became an esteemed and honored citizen.

**HEARINGS BEFORE ALDERMAN BEITLER.**—At the Central Station to-day James O'Brien, with several aliases, was charged with the larceny of five pieces of prints from Messrs. Morgan & Co., on Market street. He was held in $1500 bail to answer at Court.

**SPRING CLOTHING**, of all kinds, Men's, Youth's, and Boys', selling daily in large quantities, at such a reduction in prices as would seem incredible. Call and examine. We are daily introducing new styles.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

**NEW AND USEFUL INVENTION—A FIRE EXTINGUISHER SUCCESSFULLY EXPERIMENTED WITH.**—Improvements are continually being made in every branch of the mechanic arts, with varying success, according to their respective merits. But an invention lately completed and successfully tried, and found fully up to its original intent, is the new fire-extinguisher, which has attracted the attention of our citizens for the past week. The noticeable features about it are its small size, its simplicity, and its efficacy in extinguishing fires. It consists simply of an apparatus cylindrical in shape, with the dimensions of a common water bucket, and not exceeding seventy pounds in weight, so that one can strap it upon his back, and with the gutta-percha tube in one hand, and the other hand upon the valve, a portable engine is ready. The mode of extinguishing a conflagration is at once so simple, and yet has such immediate effect, that all are astonished who behold it. At the end of the gutta-percha tube there is a small apparatus which distributes the water in minute streams, like unto spray, which is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas that will quench any fire on almost immediate contact. The invention is of French origin, and throughout all the provinces of Europe is coming into requisition. A number of experiments have been tried in this city during the past week, one at Twentieth and Coates streets, where a large fire of the most combustible articles, coal-oil barrels, was extinguished in less than ten minutes. A second trial was made in the presence of Jay Cooke, Esq., Robert Morris, and other prominent gentlemen, in the vicinity of the "Jay Cooke" mansion, which resulted to the satisfaction of all present. A committee, including Fire-Marshal Blackburn, has been appointed to report on the merits of the invention to Councils.

**FURNITURE SLIPS OR COVERS.**—A large assortment of linen and chintz of every shade and quality, for slips. Can be sold cheaper than at any house in town. Thoroughly competent hands to make, cut, and fit them, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SPRING OVERCOATS.
Spring Overcoats.
Spring Overcoats.
Spring Suits.
Spring Suits.
Spring Suits.
Stokes', under the Continental.
Stokes', under the Continental.
Stokes', under the Continental.

SHADES,
Curtains,
Awnings,
Bedding,
Upholstery,
At PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

**BRONCHITIS.**—The usual symptoms of this disease are Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, a spitting of Phlegm or Matter, and sometimes Blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin lining the inside of the whole of the Wind Tubes or Air Vessels which run through every part of the Lungs. Jayne's Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflammation, Fever, and Difficulty of Breathing; produces a free and easy expectoration, and effects a speedy cure. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

**AUCTION CURTAINS.**—A large assortment of every kind of Curtain, from the heaviest *French* lace, cheap at sixty dollars, to the lowest price. Nottingham Curtain, one dollar.

W. HENRY PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

**WE WELCOME** to our columns again our old friend Dr. Humphreys and his Specific Homœopathic Remedies. We have known the Dr. for many years, and know him as a conscientious Christian gentleman and an accomplished physician. We have used his Specifics ourselves, and they are used extensively among our friends, and are free to say that they are all that they claim to be—invaluable Family Medicines. All who have the pleasure of Dr. H.'s acquaintance know that he would offer nothing to the public unless it was fully up to the standard of recommendation.—*Buffalo Christian Advocate.*

DEPOT, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

**SHADE AND CURTAIN STORE.**—A very elegant assortment of new Shades, new designs, new tints, to be sold at the lowest prices, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

**CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS**, Continental Hotel, have opened an assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fancy Hats and Caps—splendid goods. Also, all the novelties in Hats for Gentlemen and Youth.

From tropic flowers that scent the moonlit glade,
Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is made.
—*Batavia Advocate.*

**VERANDAH AWNINGS! VERANDAH AWNINGS!**—Striped Awnings for windows, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

**DEPOT FOR THE SALE** of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

**CONRAD BROTHERS**, Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods, Toilet and Fancy Articles, No. 1167 Chesnut street, Girard Row, Philadelphia.

**SEE** the auction Lace Curtains, truly elegant and very cheap, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

**A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.**—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

**WINDOW SHADES ONE DOLLAR**, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SPRING UNDERCLOTHING. McINTIRE & BRO.
Spring Underclothing. McIntire & Brother.
Spring Underclothing. McIntire & Brother.
Spring Underclothing. McIntire & Brother.
No. 1035 Chesnut Street.

SPRING CLOTHING
*FOR*
*MEN AND BOYS*
*now ready.*
*LARGE ASSORTMENT*
*and*
*LOW PRICES.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

FINE CHOCOLATE.

FINE CHOCOLATE for Table Use, superior in quality to any in the market.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer of Specialties in Fine Chocolate,
4 10 lm NO. 1210 MARKET STREET.

## MARRIED.

FRANKLIN—THORBURN.—At the residence of the bride's father, April 14, 1867, by the Rev. Alexander McA. Thorburn, JOHN FRANKLIN, Jr. of Philadelphia, and MAGGIE Mc., daughter of William Thorburn, of Albany, N. Y.

SKETCHLEY—HULBERT.—On the evening of the 15th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. J. Paxson, Mr. GEORGE W. SKETCHLEY to Miss FRANCES A., eldest daughter of William T. Hulbert, Esq., all of this city.

## DIED.

ENBURG.—On the 15th instant, ANDREW SYLVESTER, son of Andrew and Maria Enburg, aged 19 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Rescue Council, Junior O. U. A. M., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 1017 Ross street, on Friday, the 19th instant, at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

HASSINGER.—On Thursday, April 18, 1867, DAVID S. HASSINGER, in the 72d year of his age. **

McCHRYSTAL.—On the 16th instant, PATRICK McCHRYSTAL, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Joseph's Hospital, on Friday morning at 9 o'clock, without further notice.

MEYERS.—On the 15th instant, C. C. MEYERS, in his 21st year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Independent Council, No. 3, Junior O. U. A. M., and Alvin B. B. C., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1012 Randolph street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PETERSON.—At Germantown, this morning, EMMA L., daughter of F. S. and Emma L. Peterson, aged 2 years and 13 days. *

SMETHURST.—On the morning of the 18th instant, RICHARD SMETHURST.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

TINNED, "SILVER HEADED" OR "GALvanized" Matting Tacks. Also, superior large-headed and Leather-headed Tacks, Tack-Pullers, a variety of Hammers and Carpet Stretchers. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

CURL PINCHERS, CURLING RODS, Curling Tongs, Nail Scissors, Tweezers, Razors, Hones and Straps. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOR MANY OR FOR FEW WANTS IN Housekeeper's Hardware, we shall be pleased to show you our assortment. Perhaps you may then conclude to purchase them of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE AT 56¼ CENTS PER ACRE.—One million acres of Agricultural Land Warrants, in 160 acre pieces, issued to the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Indiana. For sale in lots to suit. Large lots at 56¼ cents per acre, single pieces at 60 cents per acre.

Apply to
EMIG & CO., Bankers,
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
Philadelphia.
F. P. JAMES & CO., Bankers,
No. 45 WALL Street,
New York.
G. F. LEWIS, or FISHER, BOOTH & CO., Bankers,
1t*5p Detroit, Michigan.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 185p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15¾

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9¾

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Manufacturer of
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street,
4 17 2m5p Philadelphia

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with Advice on Business Health, Education, etc. given daily, by
2 14tuths3mrp] J. L. CAPEN,
at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

HORSE-COVERS, LAP RUGS, WOOL MATS, } Spring and Summer Styles Very Cheap. Big Horse in the Door. KNEASS, No. 631 MARKET Street.
4 11 tuths5p¾

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p¾

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 8 5p¾

REMOVED.
JOHN THORNLEY,
INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA MANUFACTORY
No. 503 CHESNUT STREET,
Above Fifth, North Side,
Opposite the Mayor's Office (formerly at No. 311),
PHILADELPHIA.
MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, ENGINE HOSE,
And all other articles of Vulcanized India Rubber used for Mechanical and Manufacturing purposes. 4 1 lmrp*

GRAY'S PATENT
MOLDED COLLARS

Are the foundation of the immense business now done in Paper Collars, and the present sale of them nearly equals that of all other makes combined. They have been made from uniform stock from the commencement, which now costs THIRTY-THREE per cent. more than that used in the production of any other Collar—consequently they cost the dealer more. Therefore, when consumers are urged to buy other makes at the same price as GRAY'S, it is because the inferior goods pay more profit.

If you want the VERY BEST, then buy

Gray's Patent Molded Collars,
AND TAKE NO OTHERS.

GRAY'S PATENT NOVELTY COLLARS,
The original and only patented Spaced Collar—and the most popular one ever made—and the Collar which all manufacturers strive to equal.

GRAY'S PATENT EUREKA COLLAR,
The only Stand-up Collar ever made and molded so as to throw the upper edge away from the neck.

GRAY'S PATENT LINEN-FACE COLLAR
In the favorite Novelty style (from imported stock made expressly for this Collar), and costing but a trifle more than the all-paper, will wear twice as long and in summer is not as easily affected by perspiration.

If you want a good collar at a less price, then buy the

UNION PAPER COLLAR COMPANY'S UNION COLLAR A.

A Full-spaced Turn-over Collar, from a strong, fine-finished paper, and equal to anything in the market except GRAY'S.

A full line of the above goods can always be had of

JOEL J. BAILY & CO.,
NO. 28 NORTH THIRD STREET,
SOLE AGENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Our friends and the trade are cautioned against all Collars unlicensed by the Union Paper Collar Company of New York, as suits are now being daily commenced in various parts of the country by the Union Company against dealers in the same.

HATCH JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 31 WARREN Street, New York,
Agents Union P. C. Co., and American Molded Collar Company. [3 21 thstu1m5p

# FOURTH EDITION

## THE EXECUTION OF TEUFEL.

### The Final Scenes.

### An Autopsy of the Culprit.

### Interesting Scientific Data.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

DOYLESTOWN, April 18—P. M.—The body of Albert Teufel was permitted to hang for thirty-five minutes before it was cut down. It was then removed to a cell in the Prison, and an interesting scientific examination of the eye made by Dr. J. Dyer, of Philadelphia, with the view of ascertaining whether the lens was fractured. This was found to be the case, as it was with Probst. The pupil was also dilated, the media perfectly clear, the optic nerve distinct and well marked; the arteries had entirely disappeared, but there was one large vein at the lower part of the optic nerve going up. The neck was found not to have been broken.

## FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 18.

### United States Supreme Court.

In the Suprem Court to-day R. J. Walker filed a bill, on behalf of Mississippi, against the Secretary of War, General Grant, and Major-General Ord. The Attorney-General moved to dismiss both this and the Georgia bill, for want of jurisdiction, and by consent of the counsel on both sides, Friday, 26th instant, is fixed for the hearing of the motion.

### Senate.

The Senate, immediately after prayer and the reading of yesterday's journal, went into Executive Session.

## MURDER IN NEW YORK.

### Death of Professor Livingstone.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Professor Livingstone was killed this morning at No. 17 Jefferson street, by a man named Cody. Livingstone was a lecturer at Barnum's Museum. Cody, who fired the pistol shot, asserts that he acted in self-defense, Livingstone having made an attempt on his life. An inquest will be held on the body this afternoon.

### Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Stocks excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 88⅞; Reading, 100¼; Canton Co., 43½; Erie, 56½; Cleveland and Toledo, 112; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 69½; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 67; New York Central, 97½; Illinois Central, 113¼; Cumberland preferred, 29½; Virginia 6's 62; Missouri 6's 93¾; Hudson River, 90; United States 5-20's, 1862, 109⅜; do. 1864, 108; do 1865, 108⅝; do. new issue, 107⅝; 10-40's, 98; 7-30's, 1st issue, 106; all other 105⅝. Gold 136⅝.

SOUTHERN AND
SOUTHWESTERN FREIGHTS.
The Virginia and Tennessee
Air-Line Railway
IS NOW OPEN ITS ENTIRE LENGTH.

This Company will issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING from Philadelphia to PETERSBURG, RICHMOND, DANVILLE, LYNCHBURG, LIBERTY, BUFORDS, SALEM, DUBLIN, WYTHEVILLE, SALTVILLE, BRISTOL, JONESBORO, GREENVILLE, NEW MARKET, KNOXVILLE, CLEVELAND, DALTON, CHATTANOOGA, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, ROME, DECATUR, TUSCUMBIA, CORINTH, GRAND JUNCTION, MEMPHIS, and ALL INTERMEDIATE POINTS, GUARANTEEING FIXED RATE PER 100 POUNDS, ACTUAL WEIGHT. MARK EACH PACKAGE "VA. AND TENNESSEE LINE," and ship at Broad and Cherry Street Depot of P. W. & B. R. R. CO. BLANK DRAY RECEIPTS AND STENCIL PLATES furnished from THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

C. E. DILKES, Agent,
4 18 thstu6t] No. 411 CHESNUT Street.
C. E. EVANS, General Eastern Agent.

BEDDING
AND
Feather Warehouse,
TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH.

Feathers of all qualities, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Straw, Husk, Hair, and Spring Mattresses.

A large assortment of Blankets, Comfortables, and Bed Quilts, of all kinds. Marseilles Counterpanes, of very handsome patterns, from the lowest price to the finest quality.

Spring Beds and Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads of all sizes.

CHURCH CUSHIONS made to order.

All goods sold at the very lowest market prices always.

AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 North TENTH Street,
Below Arch.

N. B.—A large stock of Window Shades, of every quality, from the cheapest to the handsomest made. 3 22stuth3m5p

NO. 600 ARCH STREET. 600
REFRIGERATORS,
WATER COOLERS,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
JAPANNED WARE,
WOODEN-WARE.
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
4 10¾ NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! THE true remedy at last discovered! "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure," prepared from the formula of Prof. Trousseau of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of Vital Force. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South EIGHTH Street, and principal Druggists. Sent by express. Circulars sent free. 1 31 thsm3m

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.

P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.

CIDERS.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.

These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost 1 17¾

# FIFTH EDITION

## EUROPE THIS P.M.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

### Negotiations Between France and Prussia Broken Off.

### The Easter Holidays.

### The Latest Commercial Reports

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

*By the Atlantic Cable.*

LONDON, April 18—2 P. M.—Despatches have been received here which state that negotiations between the Governments of France and Prussia have been broken off.

LONDON, April 18—2 P. M.—American securities at this hour are quoted as follows:—United States Five-twenties, ex-div., 71¼; Erie Railroad, 37½; Illinois Central, 76½.

LIVERPOOL, April 18—2 P. M.—Cotton flat, and declined fully ⅛d. since the noon report. Middling uplands are now quoted at 11⅝d.

LONDON, April 18—2 P. M.—Sugar firm, but quiet at 24s. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard.

Owing to the Easter holidays, no markets will be reported by the cable until Monday next.

## LATEST WASHINGTON NEWS.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 18.

### Philadelphia Nominations.

Mr. Crawford has been renominated for Collector of the First District, and Dr. Philibert for Collector of the Fourth District. It is believed that the President has nominated J. K. Findley for Naval Officer, and Judge Stein, of Easton, Pa., for Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia.

### construction in Virginia.

A despatch from Richmond states that the Union League State Council of Virginia meets to-night there, and that five hundred delegates are present. A very large number of prominent politicians are present at the Republican State Convention in session at Richmond, and the proceedings will have much significance.

### The Trial of Surratt.

The counsel for Surrat;t in the Criminal Court to-day, asked that a day should be assigned for his trial, urging that he had a right to a speedy trial. Judge Fisher, on the Bench, declined to assign, a day on the ground that another judge would be on the Bench at the next term, and he did not wish to assign the case under the circumstances.

### Will be Rejected.

The nomination of Herron as Marshal of Louisiana will be rejected.

### The Senate to Adjourn on Saturday Next.

After being some time in Executive session, the doors of the Senate were reopened, and the Senate agreed to extend the time of adjournment until Saturday, by a vote of 20 to 15. The Senate then went into Executive session again.

## The Wife Murderer Weibel Still at Large.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, April 18.—Charles Gottfried Weibel, the German musician who murdered his wife in James street, is still at large, not the slightest clue to his whereabouts having been ascertained.

## Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, April 18

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3886 Pa 5s, past due | 100¾ | 30 sh Pa R...opg&int | 56½ |
| $3500 Pa 6s, W L...trf. | 102 | 100 do..opg&int | 56½ |
| $100 City 6s, New | 100½ | 100 do..opg&int | 56½ |
| 1 sh Cam & Am | 131 | 50 sh N Central | 44½ |
| 100 sh Ocean Oil | 2·81 | 50 do | 44½ |
| 200 do | 2·81 | 100 do | 44¾ |
| 600 do | 2·81 | 5 sh Sp & Pine | 29 |
| 300 do | 2·56 | 5 do | 29 |
| 100 sh Pa R...opg&int | 56½ | 10 sh Lehigh N. | 53½ |
| 100 do..opg&int | 56½ | 100 sh Phil & Erie 2d. | 28¾ |

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.

Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.

N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDing's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
PASSENGERS FOR
Norfolk
Weldon
Raleigh,
Newbern,
Charlotte,
Wilmington
Columbia,
Charleston,
Kingsville,
Savannah,
Augusta,
Atlanta,
Macon,
West Point,
Montgomery,
Mobile, and
NEW ORLEANS.
TO AVOID DELAY ASK FOR TICKETS
BY THE
NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE
Trains leave Depot of
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue,
DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 11 P. M.,
Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day.
FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.
H. F. WELTBANK,
1 21¾ GENERAL AGENT.

*TESTIMONIALS.*

"THE SIMPLICITY and the *noiselessness* of the Willcox & Gibbs celebrated Family Sewing Machine makes it *exactly the* machine for the *home circle.*"
J. W. ENBODY,
Mauch Chunk, Pa.

"I CONSIDER THE WILLCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machine far superior to any other in the market."
H. L. ASH,
No. 1719 Pine street, Philadelphia.

"A WILLCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machine has been successfully used in my family for some months past, without previous experience, and with much satisfaction."
MRS. I. P. MORRIS,
No. 826 Pine street, Philadelphia.

"MY WIFE considers the WILLCOX & GIBBS Family Sewing Machine *a perfect jewel.*"
P. JARRETT,
Lock Haven, Pa.

"THE weight of reliable evidence being overwhelming for that of the Willcox & Gibbs Silent Sewing Machine, I decided upon it, procured it, *and am more than satisfied.*"
GRACE GREENWOOD.

"I GIVE my hearty preference to the Willcox & Gibbs Silent Sewing Machine."
FANNY FERN.

"MY WIFE would not accept a Sewing Machine of any other patent *as a gift*, if she must receive it on condition of giving up the Willcox & Gibbs." Rev. OLIVER CRANE.
CARBONDALE, Pa., Nov. 27, 1865.

"MONEY could not take from us our Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, only as money could buy another."
Rev. W. G. HUBBARD.
WILSON, N. Y., February 13, 1866.

"THE WILLCOX & GIBBS is the only Sewing Machine whose working is so sure and simple that I could venture to introduce it into Syria." Rev. A. T. PRATT,
Missionary American Board.

"FOR SIMPLICITY and mechanical accuracy of construction, I have seen no Sewing Machine equal to the Willcox & Gibbs."
ENOCH LEWIS,
Superintendent Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

"IN MY PROFESSIONAL intercourse with many families who use the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, I have uniformly found that they prefer it to all others, and in no case have I heard anything but the highest encomiums in regard to it." D. GILBERT, M. D.,
No. 731 Arch street.

"OUR 'Lock-Stitch' Machine worked very well, but it went at HALF PRICE, to make room for the Willcox & Gibbs." D. WINTER.

"I WOULD not exchange the 'Willcox & Gibbs' for any double-thread machine I have ever seen." Mrs. WILLIAM R. REMELE,
MIDDLEBURG, Vt., July 7, 1866.

"WE have used various Sewing Machines within our family, but it is the *unanimous* opinion of the household that the Willcox & Gibbs is the best of them all."
Rev. J. S. HOLME,
Pierpont Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.

"I OWN a Willcox & Gibbs Family Sewing Machine, which gives the very best satisfaction." J. R. ROBERTS, Esq.,
Waterbury, Conn.

"MY WIFE would not part with her Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine upon any consideration." Judge E. H. BENNETT,
Taunton, Mass.

"WE approve the Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine had of thee."
S. T. ATHERTON,
Harvard College.

"WE have used a Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine for more than two years; and like it better and better. We never fail to recommend it when the opportunity offers. *It is like a true and tried friend—always on hand, and ready when we want to use it.*"
Rev. HENRY ASTON,
Cutchogue, L. I.

"FOR SIMPLICITY AND EASY MANAGEMENT, I consider the Wilcox & Gibbs the best machine for family use." MRS. J. C. HAND,
No. 830 Pine street, Philadelphia.

"MY RECOMMENDATION of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine has ever been of the strongest kind." JAMES M. BATES,
Sec. Am. Ex. Fire Ins. Co.

"THE WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE in use in my family *gives unalloyed satisfaction.*"
JAMES EDWARDS,
Barrie, Canada.

"THE WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE is *faultless*; runs beautifully, giving every satisfaction." E. A. SCHWERKROP,
Washington, D. C.

"MRS. REID says that the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine is certainly the best beyond comparison." Rev. H. A. REID,
Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.

"WE would be glad to know that one of Willcox & Gibbs' admirable Sewing Machines was in every family in the Union."
Rev. J. B. PITMAN,
Baptist Church, Matteawan, N. Y.

"THE WILLCOX & GIBBS IS THE BEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD."
Mr. D. L. DE GOLIA.

"THE least we can say of the Willcox & Gibbs noiseless Family Sewing Machine is: *It is just what we want*—and that we say heartily."
Rev. J. M. FERRIS,
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

"I CAN conscientiously recommend the 'Willcox & Gibbs' to those requiring a perfect family sewing machine."
A. BACKUS, M. D.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 7, 1866.

"I WOULD not, for my wife's sake, exchange her Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine for the best of all others known to me and five hundred dollars." REV. JOHN R. GRAVES.
MAGNOLIA, Miss., April 12, 1866.

## FIESCHI AND THE INFERNAL MACHINE.

During the last week of the July of 1835, France was full of vague, but deep and universal apprehensions. On the 28th of July, the fifth anniversary of the Revolution of 1830, Louis Philippe, then growing rapidly more despotic and less popular, was to review the National Guard of the Seine and the troops of the garrison of Paris.

Saint Pelagie Prison was full of republican prisoners. A band of nearly one hundred Lyonnese conspirators, among whem Reverchon was conspicuous, had lately defended themselves before the Peers at the Luxembourg with boldness and eloquence. Mad'lle Lenormand, the fashionable prophetess, had predicted a political catastrophe about this time.

There is a heat and oppression in the air before thunder, and also before the outburst of political volcanoes; signs which alarm the thoughtful. The Duchess of Berry's friends were suspected of a wish to remove the wily king. Letters from Hamburg, Berlin, Coblentz, Aix, Chambery, Turin, spoke vaguely of mysterious murmurs of danger. Now it was an ambuscade on the road to Neuilly, then an explosive machine opposite the Ambigu-Comique Theatre. Houses were searched, arrests made. The bourgeois dreaded the public anniversary of the Three Days, yet they scarcely knew why.

It was generally supposed that the Luxembourg trials had driven the more violent republicans into a howling frenzy that must terminate in some insane act of violence. Ministers were anxious; the mouchards (spies) were restlessly watchful; M. Thiers adjured the king to be on his guard; the queen, Amelia, besought him not to face the danger. The king, cool in judgment, unimaginative, crafty, bold, brave, and self willed, turned a deaf ear to all these random rumors, and bantered those who tried to arouse his fears.

On the 28th the citizen king positively refused to allow any alteration in the place where the review was to be held. He was affable and chatty as usual, did not manifest the slightest apprehension, nor ordered any precaution to be taken; but it was secretly resolved to guard and surround him as if he had been going into an engagement. The only words that Louis Philippe uttered, alluding to the review, were on the night before, when, postponing some work which one of his librarians wished him to supervise, he said:—

"To-morrow—at least if I am not killed."

Long impunity had given the king a belief in the futility of conspiracies. The Duke of Orleans shared deeply in the general apprehension, and said to General Baudrand, his first aide-de-camp:—

"General, they threaten to fire at us. My brothers and I will keep constantly near the king, and make a rampart for him with our bodies. You and the other officers of the cortege, on your part, on the least movement, must draw close and cover his Majesty."

Even that brave scarred old veteran, Marshal Mortier, the Duke of Treviso, was nervous. Mortier had been in the retreat from Russia, and, indeed, in all the great battles of the Revolution and the Empire, and, having passed through rains of fire and hailstorms of bullets, had forgotten what fear meant; but still the rumors roused him. Although the old soldier's health was so bad that only five months before he had been obliged to surrender the presidency of the council, he resisted all the prayers and supplications of his family, and determined to attend the anniversary review.

"Yes," he said, with the old fix-bayonet look—"yes, I shall go. I am a big man, perhaps I shall cover the king."

There is no doubt that these alarms arose from a consciousness of the feelings of the people. You heard the rumors at the marble tables of the cafes, and round the rough deal slabs in the poorest wineshops. In 1833, there had been emeutes at Grenoble, Lyons, Chalons, Marseilles, and at a dozen places. In 1834, two thousand persons were seized or chased out of France, one hundred and sixty-four political prisoners tried, and four thousand witnesses examined. The press dreaded more chains; justice was interfered with. The prudence of the King in his foreign relations the old Napoleon party maliciously construed into neglect of the dignity and glory of France. Tolerant and wise men thought the King too indiscriminate in his efforts to defend his power from revolutionists.

He swept into his lawyer's net every sort of opponent. He treated his enemies as if they had been God's enemies. There were fears that Justice was not merely to wear the bandage, but also to have her eyes put out. The press was to be gagged and throttled off from truth; there were rumors that the King was going to raise a body-guard, and so defy the bourgeois soldier, who had burnt powder bravely for him before Charles the Tenth turned his back on Paris. There was no true liberty, then, after all the fighting for it. King Stork had unseated King Log.

The July morning came: the sky was blue and burning, the heat was striking fiercely on the walls of the Tuileries and the paving-stones of the boulevards, and the leaves of the trees in the Luxembourg gardens were languid with the heat. The quick, sharp "tam-tam" of the drums of the National Guard sounded everywhere in the soldierly city, from the Place of the Bastille to the Arc de l'Etoile. The measured tramp of the infantry was heard in the Rue St. Honore and round the Bourse; behind the Madelaine and past the Louvre the lines of bayonets flashed and glittered; everywhere there was marching. The cavalry, too, were coming through the barriers; children laughed and clapped their hands; grisettes and bonnes smiled and showed their white teeth; old soldiers drew themselves up stiffly, and assumed a critical air, now and then perhaps passing their hands across their eyes with joy and pride when a son or a nephew (*decore*) marched or rode past among the "Premiere Legere" or the Cuirassiers, and nodded shako or helmet to them as they passed. The men of Austerlitz, the men of Marengo were there, looking at the youths of the last revolution, and brown-faced striplings fresh from Algiers.

There were many blanks in the ranks of the National Guard, and that indicated mischief and dislike. That keen observer, M. Louis Blanc, says:—"The city was alarmed and weighed down, and on every face there was a sort of half-defiant apathy. People were silent and sullen."

At half-past 10 the mockery of the festival to celebrate a restoration of liberty had begun. As the king passed through the gate of the Tuileries, the grenadiers threw their muskets forward and presented arms, stiff as statues of iron. The king bowed and bowed, and still rode on bowing, to encourage the scanty cheering. The staff was brilliant. The king was followed by his three sons, the Dukes of Orleans, Nemours, and Joinville, close to and watchful of their father. Then came old Marshal Mortier, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, against whom steel and lead had been powerless for sixty years. He, too, looked on the alert, and watched the populace and the blouses suspiciously, ready to throw himself before the king, on whom he wasted his devotion. There were three other marshals rode near him—Count Lobau, the Marquis Maison, Minister of War, and the Count Molitor.

The National Guards were cold and silent. About half-past twelve the cortege reached the boulevard of the Temple. An immense crowd of every age and both sexes crowded the roadways and the alleys, and filled every window. The poorer the district the more eager and numerous the crowd. Opposite the Jardin Turc, the space being large, the mob was enormous, and many well-dressed women filled the terrace.

At that moment, M. Bock, a grenadier of the first battalion of the 8th Legion, advanced from the ranks to present a petition. The 8th Legion occupied the space between the Rue du Temple and the Rue Saint Ronge, the 7th Legion having been just marched from there to face the Chateau d'Eau.

M. Laborde, the king's aid-de-camp, put out his hand and received the petition. The King was just passing a tree opposite the last of a block of buildings adjoining a two-storied *cafe*. There was nothing remarkable about the house; it was a small, mean strip of building, three stories high, with a dirty awning over the bottom shop, which was the lowest order of cabaret. The last window but one had the usual Parisian outside shutters, and the top windows were open, with a dingy Venetian blind trailing out and held up from within half a foot of the bottom. The interior of such a house one could easily imagine. Two men in blouses drinking glasses of inky wine, a grisette and her mother busy at slop-work, above them some grimy gunsmith in swarthy attire filing and scraping, busy by himself, or with some cheery comrade, too industrious even to throw up the blind and look out.

All at once, from no one knows where, comes a sound like a badly executed volley, mingled with a sort of muffled report. In a moment there is a terrible gap in the king's escort, and there arise cries of rage and terror, for the boulevard is strewn with dead and dying men and horses. Men have fallen behind and round the king, but he and his sons are unhurt. In the lane facing the house, and under the terrace of the Turkish Garden, a rain of shot had in the same way cut a path in the crowd.

The excitement was almost maddening. The spectators and the National Guards flew in all directions, as if an ambuscade battery had opened upon them and was about to fire again. A whirlwind of fear swept the boulevard. Had the earth opened, or fire fallen from heaven? No one knew what had happened. But there lay the heap of torn and bleeding men, and there was the waft of smoke still drifting from the fatal window where the blind was lifted for air. Lenormand had been right after all; the popular terror had some foundation. This was the blow that was threatened. And what was to follow? In a moment the more resolute men, the soldiers especially, who are accustomed to any suddenness of death, threw themselves upon the door of No. 50, from whose top window the smoke still kept breaking out in thick whiffs.

The king was unhurt, all but a graze on the forehead from a bullet. The mane of his horse had also been skimmed by a shot. The horse, starting, had struck the king's arm against the head of the Duc de Nemours' horse, and for a moment Louis thought that he was hit. The horses of the two princes, who rode forward eager for their father's safety, were also grazed; but he relieved their anxiety by a few words. Then with one look of deep grief at the carnage around him, the king rode forward, reassuring the National Guards by his presence and his words.

When the crowd of soldiers and citizens went to raise the wounded, they found forty-two persons had been struck and nineteen mortally wounded. The nineteen included the following:—Poor old Marshal Mortier, sixty-seven years old, struck by a ball that had penetrated his left ear, traversed the muscles of his neck, and fractured his second cervical vertebra; Marquis Lachasse de Verigny, aged sixty, struck in the head by the bullet, and his horse killed by five balls in the neck; the marquis died that night. Colonel Raffe, of the gendarmerie of the Seine, aged fifty-six; he expired in the night. Count Oscar de Villette, captain of artillery, thirty-four years old; skull fractured by two slugs. Rieussec, a lieutenant-colonel of the 8th legion of National Guards—a great sportsman and proprietor of a horse-breeding establishment at Virolfiay; killed by three bullets. Labrouse, seventy-two years old, a tax collector of the 7th arrondissement, struck in the right arm and abdomen; died two days after. Leger, mathematical instrument maker, and grenadier of the 8th legion, Benetiet, ebony carver, and grenadier of the 8th legion; killed on the spot. Prudhomme, marble cutter, and sergeant of grenadiers; dead. Ricard, wine merchant and grenadier; dead. Brunot and Inglar, weavers; dead. Ardouin, a journalist; dead. Madame Ledernet; shot in the thigh. Madame Briosne; four wounds in the thigh. Madame Langoray, a workwoman, mother of four children, one of whom was in her arms when she fell dead. Rose Alison, a servant; wounded in the thigh. Louise Josephine Remy, a little girl of fourteen, dead. Leclerc, an apprentice of thirteen years old, died a month afterwards.

The twenty-three wounded consisted of five superior officers, eight National Guards, five workmen, three children, and five women; there were all ages and all classes, generals and bakers, a chef d'escadron and a dyer, the son of a mayor and a street gamin; a lady fell beside her dying husband and dead sister; there were wounds of every kind, in the breast and on the head, thighs and feet, hands and mouth. A hair-breadth of difference in the elevation of the ambuscade battery, and more than two hundred persons would have been mowed down by that storm of slugs and bullets: a second sooner, and the king must have fallen, riddled by shots.

Before the wounded and the dead could be removed to the hospital of St. Louis, or the neighboring houses, No. 50 had been surrounded by a crowd of enraged and shouting men, commissaries of police, police agents, National Guards, and maddened citizens. All the doors were at once blocked up by the crowd; the ground floor and the first floor, where M. Durant's wine shop was, was ransacked and searched in every part. M. Jaquemin, a commissary of the police, was the first to ascend to the third floor. A kick or two of his foot, and the barricaded door fell in, and M. Jaquemin and three Municipal Guards, seven or eight National Guards, and M. Bessas Lamegie, Mayor of the 10th arrondissement, rushed in. The first two rooms were empty; in the third, which was thick with smoke, they found at the open window a rough frame-work, like a clumsy table with the top removed; in this had been screwed twenty-five gun-barrels; some of these were split and shattered, almost all displaced by the terrible explosion. On the right-hand side was a fireplace, in which blazed a fire of straw and wood. The police, suspecting some trap in a fire too large for a garret on a hot July day, at once scattered and put out the fagots.

As the men's eyes grew accustomed to the thick, sulphurous smoke oozing from hell itself, as it seemed to their excited minds, they saw that the room was empty, but that there were smears of fresh blood on the wall. On the floor, near the door, lay a pierced grey hat, with pieces of torn gun-barrel near it. All at once M. Jacquemin, crying "They are here," springs on a door in the wall facing the window, but it proved to be only a large cupboard containing some straw and a mattress. Returning through the two rooms, the soldiers and police found on the left hand a small kitchen, with a window looking out upon the court-yard. Here also there was a hat pierced with fragments of gun-barrels, and there were prints of fresh blood. There is a ladder in one corner and a trap-door in the ceiling. This monster of evil, this last embodiment of Satan, must be there. M. Jacquemin is mounting the ladder, when Corporal Dautrep, of the Municipal Guard, draws him back.

"If they are there," he says, "I am armed."

He mounts with sword drawn and pistol ready. His comrades wait impatiently for his cry for help; but there is nothing there but a portmanteau that has held gun-barrels, a hammer, a flask basket, and a sealed letter. Just then, a soldier, looking out at the window, finds a rope hanging down into the court below. It is covered in places with blood, and the police at once feel sure that the assassins have escaped in that direction.

Whilst all this was going on, Daudin, a sharp officer, who had run into the court of the fatal Maison Travant with some men of his brigade, hears Lefevre, one of his police agents, crying:—

"I see a man dropping from a rope into the next court."

Lefevre and a comrade named Devillers instantly climbed to the roof of the shed that looked into the next yard, while Daudin went round by another door to the door of the Cafe des Milles Colonnes, next door, when he was arrested by mistake, and led off to the Chateau d'Eau. In the meantime, the two agents had come upon a short, stoutly built man, staggering from a dreadful gaping wound in his temple, and trying, with both hands, to press back the blood that was gushing down over his eyes. He could make no resistance, and was at once led to the Chateau d'Eau with bayonets held to his breast.

They found on him six francs fifty centimes, a packet of gunpowder, a knife with a horn handle, a pair of green spectacles, a watch, and a life-preserver made of cord and weighted with lead. In the confusion of numerous arrests, the man contrived unobserved to throw a poignard with a silver handle under a camp-bed. Taken back to the room where the infernal machine was, and examined before M. Gisquet, the prefect of police, the procureur-general, the king's procureur, and the commissaries of police, the man explained by signs that he was the assassin, and confessed that his name was Girard, the name found on some receipts for rent which had been discovered to belong to him. He was then handed over to Dr. Marjolin and Dr. Ollivier d'Angers, and about two o'clock taken to the Conciergerie.

The indignation at the hideous fanaticism, the bloodthirsty vanity of such a patriot as Girard, and all who instigated or aided him, was deep and heartfelt. The people felt that the king represented, however imperfectly, peace, order, and prosperity, and that without him anarchy and murder must reign supreme. The National Guards, who that very morning had been so cold and silent, were now loud and enthusiastic in their cheers, and as the king rode mournfully back to the Tuileries, shakos waved on thousands of bayonets, and the "Vive le Roi!" ran deafening from street to street.

The Bourbonists, who had declared that the Duke de Berry died stabbed by Guizot and Decaze's liberal ideas, were now told that the Duchess de Berry's party had incited this murder. Party spirit, often dishonest, was now atrociously so. Each party tried by every mean and dishonorable shift to throw the odium of the crime upon its adversaries. In a letter to Marshal Lobau, the king spoke ominously of the murder:—

"Frenchmen," the king wrote, "the National Guard and the army are mourning; French families are sorrowing. A frightful spectacle has lacerated every heart. An old warrior, an old friend, spared by the fire of a hundred battles, has fallen by my side, struck by the blows that the assassin destined for me. In their desire to reach me, they have immolated glory, honor, and patriotism, peaceful citizens, women, and children; yes, Paris has seen her best blood shed in the same spot and on the same day on which it was poured five years ago to maintain the laws of the country." The very day of the attempt the Chamber of Peers was organized as a court of justice to try the conspirators, under the presidency of Baron Pasquier.

Girard was twice examined the day of the massacre, first at No. 50, then in the Conciergerie. At first faint and bleeding, he could only feebly hold up his fingers in reply to the questions. He implied that he was alone in the plot; that he had been for weeks making the infernal machine; that it was his own idea alone. He then fell back fainting. No more could at that time be got out of him.

In the evening, bandaged and slightly stronger, he confessed that he had had accomplices, but declared that he alone held the blind up and fired the train. He was a republican. The agony of his wounds then compelled the doctors to forbid the wretch being tortured by further questions. The next morning the man was better, and could speak. He said his name was Joseph Francis Girard, and his wife and child were at Lodeve, near Montpellier. He was thirty-nine years of age. The judge representing the enormity of the crime, Girard cried, with broken words:—

"I am an unfortunate man. I am miserable. I can hope for nothing. I may render a service. We shall see. I regret what I have done. I may perhaps stop something. I will name no one. I will sell no one. My crime has been too much for my reason." He confessed that the newspapers had excited him to the crime. He spoke of the emeutes in the Rue Transnanain and at Lyons.

It was still doubtful whether Girard had really had accomplices. One man declared he had seen three persons at the window, and others imagined they saw conspirators escaping over the roof towards the Rue des Fosses du Temple. The portmanteau that contained the gun-barrels was the great clew upon which the police relied. It had been brought to Girard three or four days before the crime, and Girard said it came from his wife, and contained linen and brandy. A waterman at the cabriolet stand in the Rue Vendome had carried it from the corner of the Rue Charlot to No. 50 in the Temple boulevard. It was a wooden trunk, four feet long, covered with black skin, and very heavy.

A commissioner was also found who, on the morning of the 28th of July, had brought the trunk back from No. 5 to the Place Vendome. The cabman he had ordered to drive to the Place Maubert; but on the way he changed the order to the Place aux Veaux, near the Port aux Tuiles. A cooper's boy had helped him to put the box on his shoulder, and he walked towards the Rue Saint Victor. There the clew was lost, for Girard himself refused to say where he had taken the trunk; but it was discovered that he had taken the trunk to a marble-worker named Nolland, No. 13 Rue de Poissy. Girard, whom he had only seen once, came to him with the trunk, telling him if it was not sent for in an hour not to give it up without an order from M. Morey, a harness-maker, No. 23, Rue St. Victor, who came for it.

Here was another clew. Nolland, taken to the Rue Croulebarbe, pointed to No. 10, at the corner of the Rue de Chant de l'Alouette. The scent got hotter. The people there remembered Nolland's friend, a Corsican, named Fieschi, a short man, with brown beard and hair, and a southern pronunciation. He had lived an infamous life with a woman named Petit, who had a young daughter with one eye, since living in the Salpetriere. He had been the terror of the place, and used to boast of an infamous condemnation before a military tribunal. The judge's eyes sparkled. This was the man. Nolland, being taken to the prison, at once recognized Girard as his old neighbor of the Rue Croulebarbe. Morey's porter identified the fourth story in No. 11 in the Rue du Long Pont as the place to which he had taken the trunk. The police found there a young girl with one eye, named Nina Lassave, Fieschi's last mistress.

The trunk was found in the room; she had just written on a scrap of paper her intention of killing herself, Morey having deserted her after giving her sixty francs to go to Lyons and hide herself. The trunk had contained Fieschi's clothes and account-books, which she had pawned. The gun-barrels were identified as rejected Government barrels, purchased from M. Bury, a gunsmith in No. 58 Rue de l'Arbre Sec, and a pupil in the Temple testified to Girard and Morey buying the trunk found at Nina Lassave's. A woman, who had been with Nina to the review, declared that she returned trembling and distracted with grief, hearing that the murderer was killed.

On the 5th of August, Nina confessed the whole. On the 26th, she went to see her hideous lover, and found him at work at some machine, as she thought, in the ordinary way of his trade. Fieschi told her not to come to Paris during the fetes, as there would be disturbances; and, if she came, he said he would not receive her. His manner seemed altered, and he looked careworn. She, however, went the next day, and the porter told her that Fieschi was then shut up with his uncle, an old gentleman (Morey,) and they had given orders that they would see no one. Some minutes after, she saw Morey and Fieschi sitting together drinking beer under the tent of a cafe. Fieschi, then more gloomy than ever, came up and told her he could not receive her.

The next day, feeling sure the fire had come from Fieschi's window at No. 50, she lost her head, feeling sure that her only friend was dead; and, packing up her few things at the Salpetriere, returned to Paris to see the friends whom Fieschi had told her to consult on emergencies. She first called on Pepin, a grocer, No. 1 Faubourg St. Antoine. Not finding him at home, she went, all in tears, to Morey, who said to her:—

"Well, what is the matter? It was Fieschi, then, who fired the thing? Is he dead?" He afterwards, however, owned that he had been with Fieschi on the Monday, and then took the grist to a small wine-shop outside the Barriere du Trone, to talk to her more privately.

Nina said, "What a dreadful thing—so many victims! They say General Mortier was so good."

"He was canaille, like the rest."

"It was cruel to kill fifty persons to get at one. I, who am only a woman, if I had wished to kill Louis Philippe, should have taken two pistols, and, after having fired with one, I should have shot myself with the other."

"Hush! We shan't lose by waiting; and he'll give up his body-guard. Fieschi is an imbecile; he would load three of the guns himself, and it is just those that burst. I urged him to load his pistol. He ought to have blown out his brains. He is only a braggart. He went and told in several places that something was going to happen on the day of the review: that was wrong."

"But how did Fieschi, who was an engineer, construct a machine like that?"

"It was I who traced the plan. I have only just torn it up, or I would show it you. The guns were placed in such a way that they could not miss; but Fieschi fired too late."

On his way to dinner outside the barrier, Morey had stopped at a paper manufacturer's to return a passport to a man named Bescher, which Fieschi had borrowed. Coming back, Morey stopped at the corner of a wall to throw away a bag of bullets he had in his pocket.

Pepin, the grocer, was found in his shirt only, hidden in a concealed cupboard at Magny. He had with him two blouses for disguise, nine hundred and forty francs, and a volume of the works of St. Just. Pepin had already been under accusation for having, in 1832, permitted the insurgents to fire from his windows in the faubourg at the troops. The police also arrested Victor Boireau, a tinman and a member of the dangerous Society of the Rights of Man. It was he who, on one of Pepin's horses, had trotted and galloped past No. 5, in order that Fieschi and Morey might regulate the gun-barrels. Bescher, a bookbinder, who had lent his passport to Fieschi, was also arrested.

The trial took place before the Court of Peers, under the presidency of M. Pasquier, on the 30th of January. So great was the interest excited in Paris that applications were made to the grand referendary for seventeen thousand five hundred tickets.

Fieschi, now the blood was washed off, and the plaster and poultices removed, appeared a short muscular man, with a high, narrow forehead, hollow eyes, livid face, and thin pointed nose. His Corsican face gave him a diabolical likeness to a degraded Napoleon. His black hair was cut very short, and shaved over the left temple, where the wound had exposed the brain; a second wound had gashed his left eyebrow; a third splinter had ripped the left corner of his mouth, and gave it a sardonic, grinning expression. His left eye was closed, and seemed lower than the other. His little eyes were quick as those of a rat, and much hidden by the brows. This monster of bloodthirsty vanity, calling itself patriotism, wore a black satin waistcoat and black cravat. He took snuff perpetually, and kept arranging a portfolio of papers with gay and smiling alacrity. He was never still a moment, constantly rising up, sitting down, or turning his head from this side to that. He shook hands with his counsel, offered snuff to his guards, and seemed piqued at their refusal. He assumed the air of a great man, whose actions, though mistaken, had been in pursuit of a grand idea.

Morey, an old man on the point of dying from a terrible disease, had a calm, fearless manner, and was treated with consistent respect by Fieschi, whose death, however, he had no doubt planned by overloading three of the barrels. Pepin, a mild, talkative, weak man, looked pale and miserably apprehensive. Bescher was careless; Boireau, a very young man, energetic, eloquent, and assured.

Fieschi, in some vague hopes of being received as evidence, confessed, in the course of the trial, the whole progress of the crime. It was a plan struck out by Morey as early as 1824. It was originally a mere soldier's scheme.

"I said to myself one day, 'If I was in a fortress with five hundred men, and an epidemic came and carried off half of them, could I defend the place with a few people left?' I had then an idea of mounting ninety muskets in a row. With that, thought I, I can destroy a whole regiment with a few men. Morey's wife saw me at it, and told Morey, who came and asked me what it was. I replied, a machine that could demolish Charles the Tenth and all his family. It was too complicated, however, being ranged in batteries, and made for flint looks.

"I explained it to Morey, and he said, 'That would do very well for Louis Philippe.' He put the model in his pocket, but did not say what he should do with it."

It was then arranged between Pepin, Morey, and Fieschi, and the expense of the whole plot coldly and carefully estimated at five hundred francs. They met one day, after dinner, at Pepin's appointment, in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, to make experiments as to the best way of firing trains of powder. Afraid of being seen there, they went up into the vineyards. Morey drew out his "pear" (small powder-horn) and spread the powder. Pepin struck a light that went out. Fieschi then lighted the powder in the middle, and his comrades seeing the good effect, cried at once, "Ca va bien!" "And certainly no way is quicker and sharper than that," added the witness. They afterwards drank together at a restaurant at the Barriere de Montreuil.

The sums advanced to Fieschi were found in Pepin's books entered as paid to "the Dauber," as Fieschi was nicknamed from his griminess at his first interview with Madame Pepin. Boireau lent tools to pierce the touch-holes of two of the barrels. Morey had regretted he had not money enough to carry out another project. He had wanted to hire a house next the Chamber of Deputies, and blow up the king and the princes the day of the opening of the Chambers. He also said (he was a celebrated leader at shooting-matches) that if he once got the king at the end of his gun, he'd take good care not to miss him.

Fieschi especially insisted on his not being a mere hired assassin.

"No," he said; "I worked, I gained my bread even while I was about to make this attempt. I shall pass in the eyes of the world as a great criminal, not as an assassin. I do not deserve the name of assassin. An assassin is a man who kills to get money, but I—I am a great criminal—un grand coupable. I declare that I received nothing from anybody. They shall never say that I am a stabber. I had goods from Pepin, but I paid for them; they were only sugar and trifles."

Fieschi met the Prince de Rohan also at Pepin's, who came, as Pepin said, to discuss some new machine for decorticating vegetables, but more probably for political purposes.

It was about five o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th when Morey arrived with the powder and bullets. The guns were loaded for the most part by Morey. The mounting and loading took up till after six. Morey then went out, keeping his handkerchief to his mouth. He also took off his July decoration, and turned his back to the people as much as possible to prevent being recognized. The barrels that burst were found to have been loaded with intervals purposely left between the powder and the bullets, so that they might explode and Fieschi be destroyed. At eleven o'clock that night, after leaving Boireau and his experiment of riding past, Fieschi went home and tried to sleep, vexed and alarmed at Pepin's disclosures to Boireau.

The next morning very early, Fieschi went to a young Corsican, named Sorba, to ask him to be his second in a duel. It was only a pretext to obtain society; for Sorba was too young, and he dared not confide his fears to him. M. Sorba, who evidently knew of the plot, said to him,—

"You have an unlucky hand."

At half-past nine Fieschi met Boireau again on the boulevards. Boireau left the friends with whom he was, and said to Fieschi:—

"We are all ready. You go to your work; we shall be at our posts."

Fieschi then met Morey on the Rue Basse du Rempart. Morey proposed, after all was demolished, to destroy the telegraphs, to set fire to the barns in the banlieue, and to attack the National Guard when they came to put out the fires.

Morey said that when the Government was once free, the world would be happy, and the nation rich. Small fortunes were to be left alone; but when a man had a million, all beyond three hundred thousand francs were to be thrown into the national funds. Pepin clapped him on the back, and said, "Mon brave, you shall be recompensed." But Fieschi replied, the Government was not to be shut up in a snuff-box. There would be civil wars, and all he wished was to win glory at the head of one hundred or two hundred men, and chase the stranger from the Rhine, and drive off the Cossacks, who were jealous of France. Pepin then declared that the heads of all supporters of monarchy must roll along the streets like paving stones.

On the 15th of February, the seventeenth audience, the Court brought a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners but Bescher, who was acquitted; Fieschi, Morey, and Pepin were condemned to death; Boireau to twenty years' detention, and to be for the rest of his life under the surveillance of the police. Morey heard his sentence with calm indifference, Pepin with assurances of his innocence, Fieschi with vain and verbose assurances of repentance.

He had become a lion of the day, and keenly relished the popularity he had acquired so dearly. Even the peers applauded some of his sallies. With distorted face and sardonic smile he watched eagerly for his moments of recrimination or self-assertion.

The antecedents of Fieschi were soon unravelled. He was a Corsican of Genoese extraction, born at Murato in 1790. His father, a condemned criminal, had died in voluntary exile. One of the assassin's brothers fell at Wagram; his only sister was blind. A second brother, born dumb, was so heartbroken with grief at the news of Fieschi's crime, that he remained two whole days without taking food.

Giuseppe Fieschi was originally a goatherd, but, being quick and adventurous, soon left Corsica, enlisted in a regiment of light infantry at Naples, and, displaying much zeal and courage, became regimental staff-sergeant by the time he was nineteen. Entering Murat's Guards, he distinguished himself by great courage in the campaigns of 1812 and 1814, and won the decoration of the Two Sicilies. In 1815 Fieschi deserted to the Austrians, and his information, it is said, contributed to his old master's defeat at Tolentino. When Murat was at Vescovato, Fieschi rejoined him, and was sent on important secret service to Naples. His reports encouraged Murat to his rash and fatal expedition. On landing at Pizzo, Fieschi requested leave to go first and reconnoitre, and a very short time after Murat was shot down by the gendarmes of Monteleone.

Traitor or not, the man did not thrive. He returned to Corsica a beggar, to wrangle with his brother-in-law for a share of the fraternal heritage. Unable to obtain even a sou, Fieschi took the law into his own hands, and, like a true Corsican moss-trooper, drove off a cow belonging to his brother, and sold it openly in the market place. Brought before a magistrate, he produced forged papers to prove his right, and was in consequence arrested and sent to Bastia. Here he escaped to the mountains by leaping from a window twenty feet from the ground.

In 1816, when only twenty-six years old, Fieschi was condemned to ten years' imprisonment at Embrun, and to police supervision for life. At Embrun he learned the trade of a cloth-maker; and when he was released, breaking the ban, he went to Lodeve, and practised his trade. From there he went to the royal manufactory at Villelouvette, conducting himself there well, and with a pretense of religion. Coming to Paris, he obtained help from his old commander, and became porter at a newspaper office and a spy of the police.

It was at this time that he sought help of Morey, and described himself as wretched as the dog that looks for food at a street corner. Most men, he afterwards said, in such misery, must have gone mad or thrown themselves out of the window. It was in this poverty and despair that men like Morey took advantage of his cunning, recklessness, and inordinate vanity. The Government observing that a sort of boastful gratitude was a leading point in his character, persuaded him to disclose the plot to his old benefactor, M. Ladvocat.

The king, in acknowledgment, forgave Fieschi the parricide's penalty of wearing a black veil on the scaffold, and walking to the guillotine with bare feet. While he was undergoing the toilette, he merely said:—

"Is it not heart-breaking that I should be the first executed for political causes since 1830? I would rather have remained on the field at Beresina."

Pepin was cruelly bound in the camisole. While his hair was being cut off, he said to Fieschi:—

"I am your victim."

Fieschi was going to reply, but his confessor stopped him. Fieschi then threw himself at Pepin's feet, and begged him to tell the whole truth, as he had done, that he might appear before God without fear.

Pepin heaved a sigh and replied, "No, I can say nothing. I will not compromise fathers of families."

As for Morey, he was so weak that he had to be lifted on to the scaffold; but he said calmly;—

"It is not courage I want, but legs."

The scaffold had only been erected at a quarter before seven; at quarter past eight the execution took place in the Place de Jacques, before a vast crowd that filled every avenue. Pepin was calm and resigned, and declared his innocence to the last. "Since I must die, I will die. I have nothing more to say," he replied to the police agent, who, while he was being strapped to the plank, still urged him to confession. He died first.

Morey then ascended, calm and imperturbable; the plank went down, the old man's neck was clipped by the lunette—a second head rolled into the sawdust.

Fieschi said to the people that he had told the truth, and died without fear. Fieschi left his head to Nina Lassave, in order that she might benefit by the sale of plaster-casts taken from it. The doctor who had healed Fieschi's wounds opened the skull to see how the cure had operated. The poor girl Nina was hired a few days after as *dame du comptoir* in the Cafe de la Renaissance, in the Place de la Bourse. There, in flame-colored satin, and with rich ornaments in her hair, the miserable creature sat, at salary of one thousand francs a month.

The cafe was daily thronged by unfeeling idlers, who launched at her cruel sarcasms, reproaches, and disgusting ribaldry, until Nina often fainted, and was carried out of the room. When she returned and resumed her seat, she used to pathetically entreat that sport might not be made of her misfortunes. She is described as a rather pretty, mild, one-eyed girl, with a vulgar expression, and with two fingers eaten off her right hand by scrofula.

The massive oak frame of the infernal machine, with its split gun-barrels, may still be seen at M'me Tassaud's, that indefatigable old lady having instantly pounced on the relic of a remarkable crime.

The infernal machine was not an original thought of Fieschi's, for, in the year 1789, a watchmaker named Brillon, being expelled from the Arquebusiers' Company at Senlis, determined on revenge. He fired a train of gun-barrels at the procession as it passed his window, shot a man who broke into his barricaded room, and then blew up the house with all who were in it. The only man who escaped was the soldier who tried to drag him out, and he had twenty wounds, an eye knocked out, and a knee-pan broken.—*All the Year Round.*

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRANG'S SUPERB CHROMOS

(EQUAL TO OIL PAINTINGS.

Consisting of the Group of Quails, Little Chickens, Duckling's, Victory, Winter Crowned Wren, Ruby Wren, Piper and Nut-Crackers, the Awakening, the Sisters, American Gem Landscapes, 15 kinds; Scripture Texts, Mottoes, etc.; Album and Sunday School Cards, Sea and Wood Mosses, Butterflies, Autumn Leaves, Roses, etc. etc. A splendid assortment for sale by

G. W. PITCHER,

Dealer in Albums, Photographs, Pictures,
And Manufacturer of Frames of all styles,

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All the New Books on hand as soon as issued.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skillful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

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PRICE & WOOD,
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One lot of Plaid Silk Poplins, $1·20 a yard.
Fine Quality French Percales.
All-wool Delaines, choice shades.
Melange Poplins, very cheap.
Black All-wool Delaines and Black Alpaca.
Gros Grain Black Silks, cheap.
Plaid and Stripe Scotch Ginghams.
Black and White Balmoral Skirts.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Just opened, a large lot of Plaid Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
White Piques, 50, 60, 62½, 65, 75, 80c., and $1.
Buff Piques, 75 cents per yard.
Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsook, Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, and White Tarletans.
A new lot of Figured Swiss Mulls, very cheap.
White Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts.
Colored Alhambra Quilts.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Apron Bird-Eye and Nursery Diapers
Linen Huckaback, by the yard.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Best makes Shirting, Pillow-case, and Sheeting Muslins.
Just opened, a large lot of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' Buff, White and Colored Berlin Gloves.
Children's Buff, White and Colored Gloves.
Ladies' English Silk Gloves.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.

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N. B.—Cloths suitable for Ladies' Cloaks and Sacques.
A cheap lot of all-wool Cassimeres.
Ladies' and Children's Hoop Skirts. 10 22

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NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,
WILL OPEN TO-DAY

One case double width all wool Delaines, choice colors, best goods yet offered, 68c. a yard.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 70, 85c., etc.
Yard wide Spring Chintzes, 25c.
Plain and Figured Percales, Mourning Chintzes, etc.
Spring Delaines, Plaid Poil de Chevres, etc.

DOMESTICS

at reduced prices.
2000 yards Bleached Muslin at 12½c., worth 15c. by the case
Bleached Sheeting, 2½ yards wide, 50c.
Pillow-case Muslin, 1¼ yard wide, 25c.
Real Water Twist Bleached Muslin, 20c.
Best makes of Bleached Muslins.
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Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Ballardvale Flannels, reduced prices
Best 80c, all wool Flannel in city.
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WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS!

Marseilles Quilts, from auction, bargains.
Large Plaid Nainsooks, 50, 55, 60, and 65c.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½c., etc.
Fine Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Plain and Striped Nainsooks, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirred Muslins, White Marseilles, etc.
Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13c.
50 doz. Misses' Linen Hdkfs., 10c.
Butcher Linen, 40 inches wide, 56 and 62½c.
Gents' Spring and Summer Underwear.
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3000 Linen Fans, at all prices, etc. etc.

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THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING.
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"ANGELE."

This Glove being cut by the
SYSTEME JOSEPHINE,
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CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—

Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·90. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines, 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.

CHEAP STORE, [2 19 6m
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.
Novelties Opening Daily
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1½ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 4 6 1m

## PROPOSALS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
2 7 t5 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

## REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.

January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

## FUNERAL OF THE LATE GEORGE EVANS.

### Sketch of His Public Services.

*From the Boston Journal.*

The remains of the late Hon. George Evans, LL. D., of Portland, were brought to this city this afternoon for interment. They were accompanied by a large number of relatives and friends of the deceased. Among the latter was a delegation of the most noted and influential citizens of Portland, and a deputation representing the Cumberland bar, a portion of whom acted as pall-bearers.

Flags at half-mast and other emblems of mourning were displayed in Water street, as a tribute to the memory of the distinguished dead. Places of business were generally closed. The remains were received at the depot by the city authorities and a large number of citizens, who had assembled to manifest their sorrow at the loss of one whom it was their delight to honor when he lived. Among those in attendance was a large delegation from Augusta and Hallowell, who came in a special train generously provided by President Rice, of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad. Several suburban towns were also represented.

The remains were escorted by a civic procession to Christ Church, where the funeral services of the Episcopal Church were read by Rev. Mr. McGrath, Rector of the church. Ex-Mayor James Nash acted as Chief Marshal, assisted by Major Eben Haley and I. W. Woodward, who acted as aids. The procession moved from the depot up Church street directly to the church, wherein a large number of persons had already assembled. The body of the house, which was reserved, was appropriated by the family and friends of the deceased. Among the latter were observed Governor Chamberlain, ex Governor Cony, ex-Governor Washburn, Adjutant-General Caldwell, General Hodsdon, Judge Weston, Judge Rice, ex-Senator Bradbury, Congressman Blaine, and Joseph H Williams, Esq., of Augusta, Judge Danforth, Mayor Wilcox, and Lorenzo Clay, Esq., of Gardiner, Gen. Shepley, Judge Howard, Phineas Barnes, Esq., William L. Putnam, Esq. (law partner of the deceased), of Portland, and members of the bar generally, Leonard Wood, of Brunswick, Hon. Bion Bradbury, Father Taylor, of Fairfield, etc.

Services in the church being over, the body was taken to Oak Grove Cemetery, which contains the family tomb of the deceased, where the funeral solemnities were concluded, and the remains deposited in their final resting-place on earth. During the performance of the funeral rites all the bells in the city were tolled. Although the deceased was buried according to the rites of the Episcopal Church, he was a Unitarian in his theological views, and was an attendant upon that society in Portland. A special train, tendered by President Rice, returned the relatives and friends of the deceased, at 7 o'clock, to Portland.

I do not propose to furnish an elaborate sketch of the history and character of Mr. Evans. To others who knew him better must fall the grateful and pleasurable task. But in view of the eminence he attained and the respect he commanded, particularly in this community, wherein he passed the greater portion of his life, I cannot permit the opportunity to pass without referring to some of the more salient features in his career, and in a more extended manner than has already appeared in the *Journal*. Mr. Evans was born in the adjoining city of Hallowell, January 12, 1797, and at the time of his death was 70 years and nearly 3 months of age. After the usual preparatory academic studies, he was matriculated at Bowdoin College when 18 years of age. He was honored by that Institution in 1847 with the degree of LL. D., and at the period of his death was one of its oldest trustees. I would also state that from the time of his graduation he never failed to pay a visit to his *Alma Mater* during commencement festivals. After leaving college he devoted himself to the study of the law, to which he gave three years of close and diligent application. He then opened an office in Gardiner, in which place he lived for nearly half a century, or until 1854, when he removed with his family to Portland. Entering upon practice, he began to rise rapidly into professional notice, evincing these eminent talents which reflected such lustre in maturer years.

The leading members of the Kennebec bar at that time were Sprague, Williams, Allen, Boutelle, and Bond. He was chosen to the State Legislature in 1825, serving as a member of the lower branch for three years. The last year he was Speaker. The following year (1829) Peleg Sprague, who then represented the Kennebec district in the lower House of Congress, was elected to the United States Senate. Ruel Williams, of Augusta (Democrat), and Mr. Evans (Whig) were the two candidates brought forward to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Mr. Sprague. The contest by the friends of each candidate was one of the most exciting that ever took place in the district. Mr. Evans was elected by about 200 majority. The vote was one of the largest ever polled. Augusta, Mr. Williams' place of residence, gave him a ballot of over 700 to 11, while Gardiner, Mr. Evans' place of residence, threw nearly her entire vote for him, he receiving 593 to 3. Hallowell also polled a heavy vote for Mr. Evans, but the up-river towns went mostly for Mr. Williams. Mr. Evans served in the National House of Representatives for six consecutive terms (or twelve years), and was elected to serve a seventh term, but did not, he having been honored by being chosen, in 1841, for a full term of six years to the Senate. Under President Taylor's administration he was for a long time Chairman of the Committee of Finance, and also Chairman of the Commission on Mexican claims. Subsequently he declined the Chargeship to Nicaragua, Commissioner on California lands, and several other important trusts and posts of high position, which were pressed upon him to accept. In 1852 he was elected Attorney-General of Maine, and held the office three years. On the downfall of the Whig party, although he identified himself with Democratic party, he withdrew from public life altogether, devoting himself up to the last moments of his fatal sickness to the practice of his profession.

The career of Mr. Evans in the halls of Congress not only redounded to the honor of his constituents and to his native State, but to the whole country. He was the peer of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and other great minds that held conspicuous rank. Mr. Webster repeatedly declared that Mr. Evans was second to no other man, and on one occasion he introduced him to an audience as "the star in the East," a befitting compliment. He considered his financial abilities of the highest order, and surpassed by none, not even Gallatin or Crawford. Mr. Evans' speeches on the tariff and other momentous questions which came up for debate while he was in Congress placed him among the foremost statesmen. His clear and forcible argumentation, his eloquent and impassioned rhetoric, the impressiveness and sincerity of his manner, inspired reverence and confidence not easily shaken. He was a firm and steadfast friend of the Constitution of the United States, and the policy he inculcated when on the stage of action was that of a patriot. He clung with enthusiastic attachment to the landmarks of the fathers, and to whatever measures he advocated he gave the entire support of his consummate ability, and no one could distrust the sincerity and purity of his motives. I well recollect one occasion when I heard him speak in this city, when he was introduced to the vast audience which had assembled. It was during the pendency of the struggle between Scott and Pierce for the Presidency. A fond admirer of Mr. Evans, and a zealous Whig, one of the most respected citizens in the place, General Plummer by name, now deceased, presided. Springing to his feet, General Plummer said, briefly:—"Fellow-citizens:—Permit me to introduce to you Hon. George Evans, a man who never told a lie; for God's sake, believe him!" Mr. Evans was one eminently fit to take a leading part in the councils of the nation, and there was no task to which he gave attention that he was not equal to it. Whatever changes of political opinion he underwent at the close of his resplendent career, he still adhered with firmness and without concealment to those vital principles which guided his action during his public life, and which he advocated with a master's hand. As a lawyer he held foremost rank. He was one of the most distinguished ornaments of the Maine bar. One of the greatest of his forensic and "gold-mouthed" efforts was his masterly defense of Dr. Coolidge, who was tried and convicted for the murder of Matthews in Waterville several years ago. Nor were his triumphs confined to the State bar. At the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States he held rank with the ablest of advocates. In private life he was genial and social; in his intercourse, generous and hospitable. He has gone from us forever. After life's fitful fever the illustrious statesman and lawyer sleeps well. While we lament his loss, let his fame be cherished.

### Parepa's Husband—Wonderful Man.

Joe Howard, the author of the bogus Lincoln proclamation calling out 500,000 men, which was published by some of the leading New York papers, and created such a sensation, gives the following burlesque account of Charles Rosa, the diminutive fiddler who lately married the cantatrice Parepa:—

Charles Rosa was born of rich but honest parents (one father and one mother), in South Carolina, A. D. 1799; consequently he must be now about sixty-eight years of age, while his parents, if living, are several years older. Having graduated with high honors at Columbia College, he travelled all over Long Island, spent a year at Red Hook Point, and hired out to Senator Pierson as a railway conductor, so that he might see life. Having seen all he wanted to of that branch of life, he embarked in the coal trade, and took several tons of cannel coal to Newcastle, which so enraged the inhabitants that they seized him by his raven locks, and threw him into a mine. At this time he was only sixteen years old; so, being a minor, he was not at all embarrassed, although the shock stopped his growth, and he hasn't had time to start it up again. When King William died, Rosa was liberated, and entered two suits—one a bran new suit of clothes, his old ones being worn and torn in the mine; the other of law against the realm. Then he went to Mount Vernon, and met G. Washington, who stole his hatchet, and made him miserable.

Washington afterwards used that identical hatchet to advance his own reputation; and if the reader don't believe it, the hatchet handle may still be seen in the British Museum—and besides, if not, why not? Charles Rosa had never seen a great deal of life, and so he went to Barnum, then an infant in Joyce Heth's arms, and offered himself as an anatomical specimen. Barnum said he looked more like a comic atom, but rather than hurt his little feelings, engaged him to do the heavy business in a new drama entitled the *Roan Rhinoceros of Ravenswood*, or the *Red Rose of the Running Riplet*. Charles did admirably. Then he married the "Bearded Lady," but was soon divorced on account of the skeleton in the Museum, and breaking his engagement, went to New South Wales, where he spent the daytime in breaking stones for Sir Morton Peto, and the night time in breaking hearts for the maidens of the village. The next we hear of him is that old Papa Bateman, the forsaken Bateman, as Daly calls him; the busted Bateman, as Harrison calls him; the Bully Bateman, as he prefers to be called, found him pitching pennies for shrimps in the Old Baily court-yard, surrounded by scores of people, who gazed wonderingly at his giant form and huge moustache.

To every question that was put to him he replied with a vacant stare, then grasping earnestly his shaggy raven locks, would whisper in shrill but stifled utterances, "fiddle-dee-dee, fiddle dee-dee." Bateman took compassion on him, then took a carriage and drove to Colonel Sanderson's new hotel and took dinner. They soon came to terms, and in a few weeks all New York was covered with plethoric playcards predicting the rousing reception of the player of the day and the fiddle. He came, he saw, he conquered, and we now have the pleasure of beholding him in our mind's eye enjoying the fruits of a long and well-spent life. He is happily, muchly married, and comfortably, entirely settled.

This being the case, we again urge, with tears in our eye-ball bims, that Messrs. Maretzek and Harrison conclude some arrangement by which we can have Mr. and Mrs. Rosa upon the operatic boards together.

### THE LAST OF THE PENNS.

Granville John Penn, Esq., the grandson of William Penn, the Proprietary of Pennsylvania, died in London on the 29th ultimo. Mr. Penn was the eldest surviving son of Granville Penn, Esq., of Stoke Pogis, who was the eldest son of Thomas Penn, one of the joint Proprietaries of Pennsylvania. Thomas Penn was the eldest son of William Penn, by his second wife, Hannah Callowhill. The only surviving descendent of the founder of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who bears the name of Penn, is an unmarried brother of the late Granville John Penn, who was also a bachelor, so that the name will soon be extinct. There are several descendants of the founder, however, of other names, among whom may be mentioned Lord Northland, Lady Gonun, and the Penn Gaskill family of this city.

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MARVIN'S PATENT

ARE THE BEST.

ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF.
ALWAYS DRY.

MOBILE TEST.

FEBRUARY 13, 1867.

"Our Marvin's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed to an INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND. The exterior iron frame-work melted in several places, yet the inside is not touched. We were pleased on opening it to find every thing ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.
"WHITFIELD & BILLING."

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

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And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry.
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. [2 23 stuth2m
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

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MANUFACTURER OF
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NEW PENNSYLVANIA 6 PER CENT. LOAN.

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
4 2 1m4p] NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN

For Sale, Without Commission,

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J. E. RIDGWAY
BANKER,
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NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW 6 PER CENT. STATE LOAN,

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NEW $23,000,000 LOAN

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For sale in amounts to suit purchasers.

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4 3 1m] NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

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NO COMMISSION CHARGED.

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NO COMMISSION CHARGED.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved ladies. [3 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU NEW YORK

NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.

CONVERSIONS MADE OF

7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 1]

7 3'10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at high market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE
Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED
DRAFTS ON NEW YORK
Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. [2 2 3m

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY.
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
6 2rp] No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE;

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
24tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jos. T. Bailey, | William Ervien, | Sam'l A. Bispham. |
| Edw. B. Orne, | Osgood Welsh, | Fred. A. Hoyt, |
| Nathan Hilles. | B. Rowland, Jr., | Wm. H. Rhawn. |

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

## STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10] No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

## MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

NEW ATTRACTIONS
FOR THE LADIES.

MAD'LLE. KEOGH,
No. 904 WALNUT St.,

Begs leave respectfully to apprise her patrons and friends, that in consequence of her

Constantly Increasing Business,

She has again been compelled to purchase additional adjoining properties with the view of rendering her

ELEGANT MILLINERY EMPORIUM

STILL MORE
ATTRACTIVE AND COMMODIOUS.
To this end, and
AT GREAT COST,
She has entirely
REBUILT, REMODELLED, AND REFITTED HER FASHIONABLE AND SPACIOUS ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 904 WALNUT STREET,
In every part.
A SUPERB AND ATTRACTIVE SHOW-ROOM
OF
MAMMOTH DIMENSIONS,
And altogether
UNEQUALLED BY ANY IN THE CITY,
Has been fitted up in a style
REGARDLESS OF COST,
To ensure
THE COMFORT OF CUSTOMERS,
And enable her to display advantageously
THE RECHERCHE STYLES OF GOODS
Which she begs to state, will this season
SURPASS ALL FORMER EFFORTS,
She having added such
PECULIAR FACILITIES
To those already possessed, as to enable her to personally select only
SUCH CHARMING STYLES OF BONNETS, HATS, ETC.,
As she feels satisfied will insure the gratification of all who have so generously heretofore confided to her
ACKNOWLEDGED JUDGMENT
AND
GENERALLY ACCEPTED GOOD TASTE.

THE SPRING STYLES
ARE
RICH, RARE, AND RECHERCHE,
Comprising all the choicest and most acceptable features of
THE BEST PARISIAN AND ENGLISH MODES.

ANOTHER NEW AND USEFUL FEATURE
of the establishment will be the addition of a

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

Especially set apart for the sale of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SILKS, | COLLARS, | JET JEWELRY, |
| GLOVES, | VEILS, | SCARFS, |
| HANDK'FS, | CREPES, | ETC. ETC. ETC. |

This Deparment will be under the especial superintendence and direction of
MR. H. MYERS,
(Late of the New Mourning Store, No. 920 Chesnut street), whose long experience in this branch of business, enables him to guarantee to all who visit
MLLE. KEOGH'S EMPORIUM,
Mourning Goods of the richest quality, at
MORE MODERATE RATES
than they can be had elsewhere in the city.
THE MOURNING DEPOT,
heretofore a feature of great and gratifying success with Mlle. Keogh, will also this season be
GREATLY ENLARGED AND UNSURPASSED
by any similar establishment in the Union.
ALL THE LATEST STYLES
will be received and offered on the arrival of
EVERY STEAMER,
MLLE. KEOGH,
4 11 thstu 3m No. 904 WALNUT Street.

107 EIGHTH STREET 107
RIBBON STORE,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET.

JULIUS SICHEL

Has just opened a fine assortment of MILLINERY GOODS for the ensuing Season, consisting of STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, the latest shapes and styles.
RIBBONS in all colors, widths, and qualities; the best assortment in the city.
Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes, all qualities and shades.
French Flowers, a superb assortment in the latest novelties.
Velvet Ribbons, black and colored, in all widths and qualities.
The best French and New York Bonnet Frames always on hand.
Bonnet Ornaments, Bugle Fringes, the handsomest styles; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.
The above goods are all selected with the best care, and will be sold at the lowest market rates to suit the times.
JULIUS SICHEL,
NO. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.
P. S. No trouble to show goods. 4 2 1m

AMBER, PEARL.
CRYSTAL AND JET TRIMMINGS.
ZEPHYR WORSTED, SOLD FULL WEIGHT, AT
RAPSON'S
4 9 1m5p] TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE.
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND CHERRY.

No. 726 CHESNUT STREET.
We open to-day a full and splendidly assorted stock of
FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES
STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
SILKS,
VELVETS,
LACES, ETC. ETC.
PARIS FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTS.
All of the latest and most approved styles, and at the lowest prices.
Please give us a call.
Country orders promptly and accurately attended to.
WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
3 29 1m No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18]

M. E. MASON & CO., AT THEIR NEW STORE,
No. 1316 CHESNUT Street,
Will open, April 10 and 11, latest styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER
BONNETS, HATS, AND DRESS CAPS.
Would call special attention to their
ENGLISH HATS. 4 9 12t

## MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street,
OPEN DAILY
NEW STYLES FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
NOVELTIES IN
FRENCH FLOWERS,
MARIBEAU FLOWERS,
BRONZE FLOWERS,
BONNET FRAMES,
SILKS, RIBBONS, CRAPES,
ORNAMENTS, FRINGES, ETC.,
STRAW BONNETS,
ENGLISH HATS,
MOURNING BONNETS.
WOOD & CARY,
3 25 2m] NO. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

## HOOP SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE.

EMPRESS

INVISIBLE TRAIL

SKIRT.

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

SPRING, 1867,

IN

J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS.

The *handsomest* and *most comfortable* style yet introduced. (*See all the fashion magazines.*)

*At Retail* by all first-class stores where Skirts are sold

*At Wholesale* by all the leading *Notion* and *Dry Goods* Houses in this city. Also by sole owners of patent and exclusive manufacturers

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
No. 97 CHAMBERS St.
3 2 stuth2m NEW YORK.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2½ yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.
These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1'10; and 40 springs, $1'75.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices
Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street
12 6 m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

## CLOTHING.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed to
NO. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
(Lately occupied by E. M. Needles), where they are now opening an elegant assortment of goods for BOYS, GIRLS, INFANTS, and MISSES, in the latest Paris and London styles. The public is invited to call and examine 3 26 2w

SPRING AND SUMMER
OPENING,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1867,
AT
MRS. E. KEYSER'S
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
4 15 6trp] NO. 1227 CHESNUT STREET.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.
FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.
This machine is guaranteed; does not get out to order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE
NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 2 9 stuth3m

"THE NOVELTY."
THIS SPLENDID CLOTHES-WRINGER
HAS FOUR COG-WHEELS, two on each end, and is in reality the ONLY RELIABLE ONE ever made.
Don't buy before seeing this. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
S. MACFERRAN,
SOLE AGENT.
4 31mrp] NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET.

## DRY GOODS.

**MARKET & NINTH.**
**COOPER & CONARD.**

DRESS GOODS.

Colored Alpacas, all the new shades, 50, 62, and 75c.
Melanges in every mixture, 37, 62, and 75 cents.
Poplin Alpacas, for gored dresses, 75c. to $1·00.
Silk and Wool Poplins, for spring wear, $1·00.
Check Mohairs, black and white, 31 to 60 cents.
Blue, Green, Brown, and Lilac, and White Checks, 38 cents.
Plaid Teil de Venice, extra fine and wide, 88 cents.
Striped Dress Goods, from 37 cents upwards.
Calicoes, finest selection in the city, 12½ cents up.
Ginghams 25 cents; double-fold, best imported, 38c.

BLACK GOODS.

Black Gros Grains, Taffetas, Drap de France, etc.
Elegant Line Black Silks at the new prices.
50 cent Black Alpacas, extra good for the price.
65 cent Black Demi Mohairs, still another lot of these.
$1·00, 90, and 80 cent Black Mohairs are unequalled.
75, 88 cents, and $1·00 double width Black Mousselines.
45, 50, and 62 cent single width Mousselines.
Black Tamise, Canton Cloth, Poplin Alpacas, etc.
Black English Grenadine, good color, for 35 cents.
Black Tamartines, French Grenadines, etc.
Black and White Prints, Delaines, Checks, etc.
Black Gloves, Mourning Handkerchiefs, etc.

SHAWLS.

Spring Shawls, the most complete line ever offered.
American and Imported Square Shawls, $4·50 to $5.
Printed Paisley, Black Centres, with rich Borders.
Black Thibet Long and Square Shawls.

MANTILLAS.

Rich Silk Mantles, for best custom.
Taffeta and Gros Grain Mantles.
Spring Cloth Sacques and Circles, the most stylish garments we've ever had.
Cloaks and Mantles made to order. [1 2 stuthsp
Magnificent assortment Cloaking Cloths.
American, French, English, and German Fabrics.
Royal Stock Cloths, for ladies' and gents' wear.

---

**FASHIONS FOR LADIES.**

NOW OPEN
New Paris Cloaks and Mantillas,
WALKING SUITS
AND
COSTUMES DE VOYAGE,
For Ladies and Misses.

BLACK DRESS SILKS
FROM $2 TO $10
Lace Points and Rotondes.

OUR DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT,
Under the superintendence of accomplished modistes is NOW OPEN for the prompt execution of all orders entrusted to us.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
2 ... stuth2mrp No. 920 CHESNUT Street

---

**NOVELTIES IN BLACK SILKS,**

NOVELTIES IN CLOAKINGS,

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,

NOVELTIES IN WHITE GOODS,

AT

**M'ELROY'S,**

Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH St.,
42tuthsim] ABOVE MARKET.

---

H. STEEL & SON, NOS. 713 AND 715 NORTH TENTH Street, have just opened several lots of cheap Dress Goods.
Plaid Poil de Chevres, bright colors, 50c.
Plaid Poil de Chevres, solid plaids, 37½c.
Broken Plaid Poil de Chevres, 31c.
Plain Alpacas, light shades, 35c.

CORDED MOHAIR POPLINS, 45c.

Mottled Poplins, for suits, 37½c.
Black and White Poil de Chevres, 31c.
Fine double-width Wool Delaines, 75, 87c., $1.
Lupin's 5-4 black all-wool Delaines, 75, 87c., $1.
Lupin's very fine black Tamise, $1·25, $1·37, $1·50.

VERY CHEAP BLACK SILKS.

Black Silks, with or without lustre, $1·25 to $9.

BLACK SILKS OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS.

Light shades of Moire Antiques.
Light shades of Corded Silks.
Light styles of Chene Silks for Evening Dresses, at reduced prices.
One lot Foulard Silks, 87½c.
Fine French Foulard Silks, $1, cost $1·50.
Small-Plaid Silks, $1·25 to $2·50.

PLAID SILK POPLINS, ALL COLORS, $1·50.

STRIPE SILK POPLINS, ALL COLORS, $1·50.

Our Silk Poplins are of the finest quality of any in market, as perfect and as glossy as any Silk at $3 a yard.

SILKS IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LOW PRICES.

Handsome light styles and mixtures of French, English, and American Cloakings.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

We have now open a full line of every variety of Spring and Summer Shawls.

500 SHETLAND SHAWLS, $4. 1t

---

**AT RETAIL.**

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
3 31m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

## DRY GOODS.

**CHECK SILKS**
AT $1·00.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING
A CASE OF
CHECK SILKS,
Measuring Full Twenty Inches Wide,
AT $1·00 PER YARD. [4 18 ths2t4p

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**MILLIKEN'S**
**LINEN STORE.**
828 ARCH STREET.
New Linen Dress Goods,
Printed Linen Cambrics,
NEW PATTERNS JUST OPENED.

Travelling Dress Linens,
SEVERAL NEW SHADES OF PLAIN LINEN FOR TRAVELLING DRESSES.

Printed Shirting Linens,
A CASE JUST OPENED,
OF GOOD QUALITY, AT 75 CENTS PER YARD

GEORGE MILLIKEN,
LINEN IMPORTER,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
4 5 thstu3mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

---

**BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.**

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Opened This Morning, from Auction,
SEVERAL LOTS OF VERY CHEAP
DRESS GOODS,
4 18 ths2t4p]
AT 25 AND 31 CENTS PER YARD.

---

**TO THE LADIES.**

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR SPRING SUPPLY OF
WHITE GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:
NEW STYLE FRINGED LACE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED APPLIQUE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED CROCHET TIDIES,
ALLENCIENNES,
LACE MUSLINS,
TUCKED MUSLINS,
BRILLIANTE,
FRENCH MULL,
SOFT CAMBRICS,
TARLETANS,
SHEER LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
INDIA TWILLS,
NAINSOOKS,
INDIA MULL,
WHITE AND COLORED PIQUETS,
FRENCH PERCALES, MADAPOLAMS,
Together with a choice assortment of
COLLARS, CUFFS, SETS, WORKED EDGINGS INSERTINGS, BANDS, LACES, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY.
ALL AT THE PRESENT REDUCED PRICES.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
4 4 thstu9t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

---

**INDIA SHAWLS.**

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his Elegant Stock of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE,
This Season's Importation. At moderate prices. Together with a choice selected stock of Silks, Shawls, and Dress Goods, which will be sold CHEAP. [4 18 3m

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PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left, first floor.
SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES,
2 30t HAUTES NOUVEAUTES

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PATENT ARTIFICIAL ICE.—All parties using, or causing to be used, making, or causing to be made, any material whatsoever which shall be used for the purpose of skating, is an infringement on the patent granted to
M. C. CAMPBELL,
and will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. Samples of
CAMPBELL'S
PATENT ARTIFICIAL ICE
may be seen at the office of his Attorney,
A. WATSON ATWOOD, Esq.,
4 13 6trp No. 311½ WALNUT Street.

## CARPETINGS.

**1867. SPRING. 1867.**

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
904
CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.

OPENING
OF
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
100 PIECES
YARD AND A HALF WIDE
VELVETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
1000 PIECES
JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
500 PIECES
BEST MAKES
ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS
FOR
HALLS AND STAIRS, WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
CHOICE DESIGNS
FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
250 PIECES
English Royal Wilton Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
50 SHEETS
EXTRA QUALITY
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS

J. F. & E. B. ORNE
904
CHESNUT STREET
100 PIECES
NEW CANTON MATTINGS,
WHITE,
RED,
CHECKED, and
FANCY,
3 16 stuthgmtp]
ALL WIDTHS.

## CARPETINGS.

**GLEN ECHO MILLS,**
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.
MANUFACTURERS OF
THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

---

**McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,**
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS Etc. Etc.
Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

---

**McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,**
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.
AGENTS FOR;
WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. FOLSOM & SON'S
OIL CLOTHS,
AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rp3m

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**RETAIL DEPARTMENT,**
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

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**REMOVAL**
OF
TOWNSEND & CO.
TO
No. 59 North SECOND Street,
BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE.
CARPETINGS, ETC.

The attention of our friends and patrons is called to our
REMOVAL
To No. 59 North SECOND Street, below Arch east side, where it will be our aim to keep in store such GOODS only as we have every confidence will give satisfaction to our customers. [3 30 stuth2mrp

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**CARPETINGS,**
OIL CLOTHS
MATTINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. R. WHITE,
No. 13 North SECOND Street.
CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
4 5 1m First Carpet Store above Market

---

**CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS**

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of
J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.
Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

---

**STEAM CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,**
NO. 611 S. SEVENTEENTH STREET.
The best CARPET CLEANER in use.
All orders promptly attended to.
4 8 1m*4p JOSEPH WILSON, Proprietor.

---

**WEDDING CARDS.**

PARTY INVITATIONS.

*THE LATEST NOVELTIES.*

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
2 1tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

---

**BLANK BOOKS,**
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.
COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,
2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET

---

**GEO. A. COOKE'S**
**COAL EMPORIUM**
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75. Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 14¼

## AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
April 22, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, a desirable assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of buyers is called. [4 18 3t

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JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
April 19, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces rich royal damask, Venetian, superfine and fine ingrain, Dutch hemp, list, cottage, and rag carpetings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [4 13 5t

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF GERMAN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
On Friday,
April 19, by catalogue, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock, by order of Mr. F. W. REIMER,
25,000 dozen German hosiery.
10,450 dozen gloves and gauntlets, of the choicest qualities and styles, viz.:—
10,000 dozen ladies' white cotton hose, from medium to the finest and best regular made goods imported.
6,000 dozen ladies' brown, mixed, slate, and black cotton hose, from the lowest to the best regular made goods.
5,000 dozen misses', boys', and children's, white, brown, mixed, and fancy cotton hose, ½ and ¾ hose, a full assortment of prices, styles, and sizes.
6,000 dozen gentlemen's brown, white, mixed, fancy and French mixed half hose, of every price and style, from the lowest quality to the finest regular made goods.
10,000 dozen ladies', gentlemen's, misses', and boys' Berlin, lisle, cotton, and silk mixture gloves and gauntlets, comprising one of the largest and most complete assortments of summer goods ever offered. [4 15 4t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
April 22, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons. [4 16 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
April 23, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, 1300 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.
Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [4 17 5t

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M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at N. E. corner Franklin and Parrish streets.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE PIER MIRROR, FINE ENGRAVINGS, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. ETC.
On Friday Morning
19th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the northwest corner of Franklin and Parrish streets, by catalogue. [4 17 3t

PEREMPTORY SALE.
For account of whom it may concern.
Friday April 19.
At 12 M., at the Auction Store, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street—4900 shares Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company. [4 17 2t

Executors' Sale, No. 245 S. Eighteenth street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, FIVE ELEGANT MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTE, RICHLY-CUT GLASSWARE, FINE CHINA, FINE PLATED WARE, HANDSOME VELVET CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
22d instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 245 South Eighteenth street (East Rittenhouse Square), by order of Executors to estate of Paul Salomon, deceased, the entire Furniture. [4 17 2t

TO TANNERS AND OTHERS,
Sale No. 1608 Cadwalader street.
LARGE REVOLVING TUB, BARK MILL TAN VATS, COUNTERS, LARGE TABLES, SPLITTING MACHINE, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
23d inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1608 Cadwalader street, above Oxford, by catalogue, the entire machinery of a tannery. 4 17 5t

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J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer,

SALE ON MONDAY, APRIL 22, will include—
NORTH BROAD STREET.—Handsome brick residence, with brown-stone dressings and Mansard roof, and extra conveniences, No. 1331 North Broad street.
ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of Christian Stikel, deceased.—Two-story brick dwelling, S. W. corner Twenty-third and Jefferson streets.
Same Estate.—Two-story brick dwelling, N. W. corner Twenty-third and Wright streets.
Handsome brick residence, with 20 feet side yard, No. 1221 Race street. Lot 40x100 feet to a 20 feet street.
Two two-story brick dwellings, Nos. 232 and 234 Spruce street.
WEST SPRUCE STREET.—Handsome brick residence, with brown-stone dressings and Mansard roof, No. 2118 Spruce street.
Two three-story brick dwellings, No. 802 South Fourth street, through to Weccacoe street.
Three-story brick residence, No. 513 Pine street.
VINE STREET.—Lot 36x125 feet, through to Pearl street, with brick building and office, Nos. 1707 and 1709 Vine street.
CHESNUT HILL—Handsome modern residence, corner Summit street and Prospect avenue.

## FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

**JUST OPENED,**
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
OF
NOVELTIES
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
ALSO,
SPRING UNDERWEAR,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
1 22 rp§] ETC. ETC.,
AT
JOHN C. ARRISON'S,
NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET

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**J. WM. HOFMANN,**
NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.
HOSIERY GOODS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES,
For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear,
LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

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**J. W. SCOTT & CO.**
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27§rp PHILADELPHIA.

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**PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM**
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

## AUCTION SALES.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC., AT THE EXCHANGE,
On Friday,
April 19, at 12 o'clock, noon.
200 shares Pioneer Gold Company,
3240 shares McCrea Oil Company, of Pittsburg.
250 shares Black Heath Coal Company.
$500 1st mortgage 7 per cent. coupon bond Pennsylvania Mining Co., of Michigan, due January 1, 1870, Interest January and July.
GERMANTOWN—East Logan street, or Fisher's lane, Germantown, two very desirable Building Lots, 60 by 125, and 61 by 125.
HAMILTON STREET—No. 2513, neat two-story Stone Residence, 15 feet by 60 feet 4 inches.
CHRISTIAN STREET—Nos. 2208 and 2214, two three-story Brick Dwellings, each 16 by 76 feet.
GREEN STREET—No. 1825, handsome four-story modern Residence, with all the modern conveniences, 21 feet front by 120 feet deep.

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REAL ESTATE.—SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS' SALE.—VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, EAST LOGAN STREET, GERMANTOWN.—On FRIDAY, April 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the southeastwardly side of East Logan street, or Fisher's lane, about 205 feet northeastwardly from Germantown avenue, in the Twenty second Ward, containing in front 60 feet, and extending in depth of that width at right angles with said East Logan street 125 35-100 feet.
Subject, as to a portion thereof, to a yearly ground rent of $51.

II.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the southeastwardly side of East Logan street or Fisher's lane, about 144 feet 5 inches northeastwardly from Germantown avenue, containing in front 61 27-100 feet, and extending in depth 125 35-100 feet, narrowing gradually to the width of about 40 feet on the southerly end.
These lots are situated in a rapidly improving neighborhood, are curbed and paved in front, have gas and water pipes laid, and have a fine growth of trees and shrubbery.
SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS., Auctioneers,
4 10 13 18 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

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REAL ESTATE.—SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS' SALE.—TWO NEAT THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 2208 and 2214 CHRISTIAN STREET.—On FRIDAY, April 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE—

I

All that certain three-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the south side of Christian street, west of Twenty-second street, No. 2208; being in front on Christian street 16 feet, and extending in depth 76 feet to a 3 feet 7 inch wide alley.
Has gas, bath, range, hot and cold water, etc.
$1500 may remain on mortgage.

II.

All that certain three-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the south side of Christian street, west of Twenty-second street, No. 2214; being in front on Christian street 16 feet, and extending in depth 76 feet to a 3 feet 7 inch wide alley.
Has gas, bath, range, hot and cold water, etc.
$1500 may remain on mortgage.
SAMUEL FORD & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 10 13 18 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

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REAL ESTATE.—SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS' SALE.—HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, No. 1825 GREEN Street.—On FRIDAY, April 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, all that certain four-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate No. 1825 Green street, being in front on Green street 21 feet, and extending in depth 120 feet to an alley leading into Nineteenth street.
N. B.—This house is built in the very best manner, and is in perfect order and repair, having been newly painted and papered. It is replete with all the modern conveniences, has wide hall, saloon parlor, dining room, and two kitchens on first floor, two chambers, sitting room, office, and bath room on second floor, three chambers and store room on third floor, and two chambers on fourth floor; large closets in every room; furnace in front building; Latrobe stove in back, two ranges; cellars very dry, with cemented floor.
Title perfect. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $300.
May be examined at any time previous to sale upon application at the office of the Auctioneers.
SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 10 13 18 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

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REAL ESTATE.—SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS' SALE.—DWELLING HOUSE, 2513 HAMILTON Street, on FRIDAY, April 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, all that certain two-story stone messuage, or tenement with two-story brick back buildings, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Hamilton street, between Twenty-fifth and Callowhill streets; beginning at a point 9 feet west from a corner of lots now or late of Joseph Innes; extending thence along Hamilton street westwardly 15 feet, and running of that width at right angles to Hamilton street 60 feet 4 inches, including a 2½ feet wide alley, to be used in common with the adjoining lots, with the free and common use of a 9 feet wide alley or passage, on the east side of the said described lot, leading into Hamilton street, and of the 2½ feet wide alley aforesaid.
One-half the purchase money may remain on mortgage.
SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 10 13 18 No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

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B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

CARD.—We will shortly hold a large special sale of elegant French Bronze Groups and Figures, Twenty-one Day Clocks, Alabaster Vases and Ornaments, French China Vases, etc. etc., all the importation of Messrs. Viti Brothers (late Vito Viti & Sons). Particulars in future advertisements.
4 15 tf B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

AMERICAN AND MODERN PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,
April 17 and 18.
At the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, to close invoices, a collection of Modern Paintings of classical and pleasing subjects, together with a number of finely framed imported chromos and engravings, etc. Sale positive. [4 13 6t

A. S. ROBINSON'S
FIRST LARGE SALE OF MANTEL, PIER, AND OVAL MIRRORS,
Of the finest quality of Thick White French Plate Glass, splendidly framed in variety of styles.
Will take place at the Gallery of B. SCOTT, Jr.,
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street,
On Thursday Morning,
April 25, at 10 o'clock.
The goods will be ready for examination on Monday, April 22, as above. [4 18 6t

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BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.
CARD.—Our Sale at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, to-morrow (Friday) morning, comprises a large assortment of elegant and desirable Household Furniture, viz.:—Antique and Medallion pattern suits of Parlor Furniture in maroon and green plush and reps; Library Suits, one suit yellow brocatelle Parlor Furniture, one do. do. moquet rich carved oak Library Suit, Chamber Suits of walnut, Cottage Suits, elegant walnut and oak Sideboards, Bookcases, Wardrobes, large French plate Mantel and Pier Glasses, Suits of Reps Parlor Furniture, and Window Curtains to match; Lace Window Curtains, Spanish and Rocking Chairs, Mattresses, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, China, Plated Ware, etc.
MARBLE FOUNTAIN.—Also, at 1 o'clock, will be sold, one large Italian Marble Garden Fountain.
BAGATELLE TABLE.—Also, one large Bagatelle Table. 1t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut Street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PLATED WARE, ETC.
On Friday morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture. [4 16 2t

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PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE SPECIAL POSITIVE SALE OF STRAW GOODS, BY CATALOGUE, ON A CREDIT.
On Friday morning,
April 19, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found a large and general assortment of newest spring shape Bonnets and Hats for ladies, misses, and children. 1t

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C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21tf

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**BEDDING**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE, NEAR VINE ST.
3 23tuths rp J. G. FULLER,